BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

erms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—Postage on single newspapers is two cents each, at least until the law is changed.

—The North Carolina Constitutional Convention is to meet on the 6th of September next, the election for delegations taking place on the first Tuesday of August.

—The Catholic organ in Ohio demands the support of the Democratic party to measures of legislation which it approves, in consideration of the vote which the Church gives to the party. This is putting the case boldly, and without circumlocution.

—Thurlow Weed is premature in his rejoicing over "the passage of the law in Pennsylvania on the subject of apprentices." It was a wise and beneficent measure, and the Republican Senate promptly passed it. It did not become a law, however, having failed in the Democratic House.

—Senator Eaton, the Connecticut Bourbon, says that this State in not a mere integral part of a great nation, but a sovereign, independent Commonwealth. If this sovereign State of his repudiates him, on the 5th of April, as we hope she will, will he yield to her sovereignty, and resign?

—When money is missing from the Georgia State Treasury, and the Democratic State Treasurer turns up short over half a million in his accounts, the Democratic papers of that State call it an "irregularity" and an "inaccuracy." If the offender had been a Republican he would have been called a thief.

—The Republican Committee of Fayette county have elected T. W. Lyons and Dr. J. S. Vanverbis delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to vote for the renomination of Governor Hartranft. The Senatorial delegate was conceded to Greene county. The county Republican Convention will be held in Uniontown on the 7th of June.

—The Democrats sent Gordon and Lamar, Southern rebels, into New Hampshire, to stump that State prior to the late election, and are not yet certain whether they did not lose by the operation. In order to satisfy their doubts they now propose to let Andy Johnson swing around the circle again. Let them send him to Connecticut before the election, by all means.

—The South Carolina Legislature debated the removal of Strte Treasurer Cardozo all day Saturday, and took a vote at midnight on the adoption of an address demanding his removal. The address was not adopted, the vote being in the Senate: yeas 11 and nays 18, and in the House: yeas 45 and nays 63. This is regarded as a vindication of GovChamberlain's administration and of the integrity of the present management of the State finances.

—"The Civil Rights bill has proved fatal to hotels throughout the South. Every exchange that comes to us tells of the demise of some hitherto well known inn."—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

And just to think of the haughty blue blood of the aristocratic South demeaning itself to the level of the accommodations of ordinary boarding houses, simply on account of that dreadful Sambo! Chivalry, where art thou?

It is now explained that none of the $7000 bribery money which was said to have been given to Senator York in 1873, by Senator Pomeroy, ever found its way back into the hands of the latter. It was divided up among several persons, being disposed of in the following manner: The State Treasurer handed it to the Lieutenant Governor, who handed it back to ex-Senator York, who handed it to Pomeroy's attorney, ex-District United States Attorney Horton, who paid costs to the amount of $1,873, attorney's fees of $2,500, and miscellaneous expenses of $627. The balance of $2,000 went to Messrs. Francis, Storer, York and Legate, each receiving $500 each. After this had been accomplished the cases against Pomeroy were dismissed. Was there another bribe in thus disposing of the case?

SOME POST-MORTEM REMARKS.

The effort of the *Watchman* to offer excuses for the disgraceful conduct of the Democratic House of Representatives, is, to say the least, drawing heavily upon the gullibility of its readers. To call in question what a dozen senators might do in a *mock session*, where the affair begins in sport and ends where it began, and compare that with the doings of the House when actually engaged in the solemn work of making laws for this great commonwealth is too foolish to need any argument to refute. That paper certainly has some readers intelligent enough to see the absolute absudity of their position, or else we underrate the intelligence of the Centre Co. Democracy. It says that "Radical newspapers take delight in comparing the Senate to the poor House." Poor house is a point well taken. All Independent papers, and all Democratic papers that have honor enough to speak the truth without fear, and all Republican papers, agree that it was the poorest House in every sense of the word, that ever met to make laws for an intelligent people. The Democratic majority have proven themselves to be barren of honor; barren of intelligence; barren of every ennobling sentiment; barren of material to make a decent Speaker; barren of dignity; barren of morality and respect for God, his name and his laws. They forgot the dignity of men and consented to sin and degradation. In the memorable all-night session, they seemed to forget that they were men, and for the honor of the State; descended, too, too near a level with the irrational brute; they indulged in malice, and bitterness, and wrath, and clamor, and anger, and evil speaking; they even stooped to the low level of bar-room roughs and profaned the holy name of God. All this, not in the mockery of a mock session, but indeed, and in truth, as legislators assembled to make laws for a great state, whose sins of omission as well as commission, will be visited upon its people (who, direlect of their duty, permitted them to be elected) like thunderbolts from an avenging God. And these are the men whom the Democracy have elected to make laws for a christian people; these are the men the *Watchman* would excuse by drawing comparison between an actual session and a mock session. In the first instance they bring disgrace upon the whole State; in the second (if the story of the *Watchman* be true) they bring disgrace only upon themselves.

The Philadelphia *Press* in speaking of "the poor House" says: "The very negative kind of praise that goes up like sweet incense here and there over the the virtues of our late lamented Legislature reminds us somewhat of Mark Twain's account of the funeral of a notorious desperado and evil-doer out West, where the preacher, after going through the rites of christian burial, announced that the friends could have an opportunity to make any remarks on the virtues of the not-much-lamented dead. An awkward silence ensued, in which everybody tried in vain to recall a single good deed. At last a small man, in a stammering voice, managed to get out, "Well, he makes a nice quiet corpse!"

So of our Legislature; it is said that it didn't pass many bills, and that its record is not very bad as far as it goes, which is not a great strain upon the truth to say. For these two virtues we are indebted to the new constitution, and to Democratic ignorance, chiefly the latter; for the unparalleled delegated stupidity which made for itself the "clean record" we hear about, and went home without providing means to pay the new judges, or funds for our charitable institutions; did not even have sense enough to provide for themselves. Of course, such a set of men couldn't steal! Had the presiding officer of that body been half way qualified for his position, or upheld by the moral support of the majority, the State would have been spared this disgrace. Our Democratic friends cannot evade the rule, which holds good everywhere, that a majority of a legislative body is responsible for its acts. If the Democratic majority had not been composed of ignorant and unprincipled men; presided over by an utterly incompetent Speaker, there would have been no trouble. The intelligent people of the State know this, and there is just where the shoe pinches with the Democratic press."

TWO MORE BLUNDERS.

All questions of principle aside, and considering their action merely as a matter of policy, the country has never witnessed two pieces of graver political blundering than have been perpetrated by the representatives of the Democratic party within a single month in the two houses of Congress. The first was that of the Democratic members of the House in opposing the adoption of the Louisiana compromise resolution, which moderate men of all parties in that State solely urged in the interests of peace and order. The second and still more serious blunder, to call it by so mild a name, was perpetrated by the Democratic Senators yesterday in going upon record in a solid body against the resolution offered by Senator Anthony, which passed the Senate on a strict party vote. It must be borne in mind that this resolution was not one giving formal recognition to the Kellogg government. Senator Robertson, in casting his vote in its favor, expressly avowed that he did not, by so doing, desire to have his vote construed into an expression of recognition of Kellogg's claims, but solely to endorse the action of the President in maintaining peace in Louisiana. The resolution declares:

> That the action of the President in protecting the government in Louisiana, of which William P. Kellogg is Executive and the people of that State against domestic violence and enforcing the laws of the United States, is approved.

This means simply that the President is sustained in putting down revolution and preventing bloodshed, as he did last fall, when he promptly frustrated Penn in his attempt to overthrow the State government and recognized Kellogg as Governor *de facto*. Every vote for that resolution was against revolution and bloodshed. Every one against it was a vote sustaining Penn and his followers in their attempt to seize the government illegally and by force of arms. That was the issue, fair and square, and it will be well for the people not to be blinded by the dust which Democratic Senators seek to raise for that purpose by debating the legality of elections and other side issues. They have tried in vain to mask their purposes and principles, but they have twice been compelled to put them upon record, and now they go before the country deliberately sanctioning revolution, and denying the authority of the Executive to maintain the law! That such are the real sentiments of the Democratic party to-day we are not surprised to learn. But that it should have been led into putting itself squarely upon the record at this time is a piece of political blundering which shows the utter lack of sagacity in its leaders. It only remains for Senator Eaton to offer a resolution declaring his doctrine of State-rights to make the work complete.—*Philadelphia Press.*

High Water.—The warm sunshine of the last few days melted the snow so rapidly that every hill-side became the source of numberless streams; while the principal streams in the county assumed the proportions of rivers. The Bald Eagle did not begin to rise until Monday evening and then it came up suddenly, breaking from its channel in a number of places, overflowing fields, carrying away fences and doing considerable damage to property. Spring Creek commenced rising on Sunday, but up till Monday evening, no trouble was anticipated. After six o'clock it rose rapidly, and fears were entertained of the giving away of the dam at the car works. About half-past eight the bell at the car works began to ring and scores of people flocked to the anticipated scene of danger. The flood gates were all opened but, notwithstanding, the water arose rapidly, and about midnight was pouring over the top of the dam at several points. The press room of the *Watchman* office had over a foot of water on the floor and a rise of three inches would have overflowed the Republican office. Fortunately, the water began to subside after midnight, and yesterday morning all danger appeared to be passed. The report that the car works dam is unsafe, is entirely without foundation. It is one of the best made and most solid dams in the county, and it is impossible to get water pressure enough against it to tear it away.

Attempts have recently been made to have the Pomeroy boy pardoned, but a counter effort was afterward made by a delegation of ladies, numbering about twenty-five, who waited upon the Governor at the State House and urged the execution of Pomeroy as a measure of safety to society.

The efforts for the pardon of this young fiend had better not have been made, but life imprisonment is a sufficient protection to society, and the strangling to death of a boy fourteen years of age is a spectacle which few, if any, of the advocates of capital punishment, would care to witness.

Gen. Butler, in response to a letter of inquiry from a colored man, expresses the option that the Civil Rights bill does not apply to barbers and other similar trades. He thinks, too, that saloon keepers are doing great good to the colored people, in refusing them liquor. Some of the Southern bar-keepers charge colored drinkers $5 a glass for brandy, $4 for gin, $3 for ordinary whiskey, and $2.50 for a glass of beer. As has justly been said, this may be an abstract outrage, but it is a concrete benefit, for it will compel the colored population to keep sober.

—Mrs. Griddle wants to know why it is, that when a man wishes to warm himself, he turns around and backs up to the stove with his hands stretched out behind him. She says she's tried both ways, front and behind, and don't see as there's any difference. Will some one please enlighten her?

—According to a Texas paper, the police in a town of that State, have been searching for an escaped prisoner, who is described as having bluish striped pants and eyes, and a peculiar shaped wart on the left side of his nose. This is the most remarkable man we ever heard of, and it seems a little strange as well as careless, that a man with striped eyes should be roaming around the country at large, in these days of Barnumism. We would advise him, if he wishes to elude the officers and escape a second imprisonment, to strike off that wart from his nose, and then erace the stripes from his eyeballs, else he's a gone coon.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1875.

JOHN SMITH.

Our city contains, according to the directory, just one hundred and thirty-five John Smiths, only one of whom it is my purpose to write about. He resides at No. 1015 South First street, and when he scored 100 years for himself, he concluded to supervise the chiselling of the tablet designed to mark the last resting place of himself and Mrs. John Smith. That tablet has now been finished more than three years, and it still stands in the marble yard of John Cartlidge, North-east corner of Tenth and Federal streets. It reads thus:

IN
MEMORY OF
JOHN SMITH,
Born January 24, 1772.
Died

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."
"Jesus, Lover of my soul
Let me to thy bosom fly."

ALSO,
MARY,
WIFE OF
JOHN SMITH,
Born January 7, 1784.
Died March 15, 1852.

"Jesus Christ is my Hope and Refuge."

The date of the death of John Smith is yet a blank space, for the very good reason that the old gentleman is still living, aged 103 years, with every indication of witnessing the dial plate of time mark 100 years for the American nation. Once a week, Mr. Smith walks to the marble yard, looks at his tombstone, has a talk with Mr. Cartlidge about the news of the day, and without sitting down to rest himself at all, trudges off home again, as blithely as a boy of ten returning from school, making the round trip of two miles without feeling any fatigue.

As an indication of the pluck of this hale old man, I will relate this instance: About a year and a half ago the laborers at our City Gas Works struck for higher wages; they quit work, and an account of it was published in the Public Ledger, and a call was made for workmen. Mr. Smith read this account, without spectacles, and at once started for his friend Cartlidge; arriving there before 8 o'clock, he asked him where the Point Breeze Gas Works were. Cartlidge told him and asked wherefore he inquired. Mr. Smith replied, I see by the Ledger, John, that the workmen at the Gas Works, have struck, and I am going down there to offer my services to the Trustees, it will not do, John, for our city to be left in darkness; it will not do at all, John."

As the works were distant about three or four miles, and no passenger cars running to them, Mr. Cartlidge, after much difficulty, persuaded the old veteran from going down there. In view of the fact that the total abstinence party may purpose running a candidate for governor against Gen. Hartranft, I will inform them that John Smith, aged 103 years, takes his lunch of cheese and pint of ale each day; and foolish fellow, if he hadn't been doing this for a half a century, he might now have been 130 years old.

The old man's head is as bald as a marble-top table and his teeth have one by one departed, until all are gone; his eyesight and hearing are as good as ever, and the old man occasionally talks of marrying and rearing another family. his two boys and two girls—each past seventy years—being able in his opinion, to take care of themselves.

MCCLURE'S PAPER.

Col. McClure's paper still hammers away at the Pilgrim Club, General Cameron, Mayor Stokley, and others, who have blocked his political pathway to riches and renown.

Col. McClure will never let up on Gen. Cameron; if it had not been for the Lochiel chieftain, Curtin might have been in the Senate of the United States and McClure in Grant's Cabinet. He will never forgive Mayor Stokley for defeating him for Mayor of the Centennial City by a majority of 12,000, one year ago, and the Pilgrim Club must take his keen thrusts for insisting that he should remain in the ranks of the Republican party until he won his spurs.

One thing is particularly noticeable, as marking in strong relief the difference between Gen. Cameron and Col. McClure in their character as political leaders. Cameron's pathway to political preferment is thickly strewn with friendship's offerings; friends who stood by the Lochiel chief have been kindly remembered and richly rewarded, while McClure's path is marked with shattered castles of disappointment. Faithful friends, whose friendship for McClure was warmest when his adversity was darkest, who were most faithful when his shadows lengthened, until they had well nigh faded in the gloom of departed hope, have had their reward in being thrust heartlessly aside when prosperity shed her bright rays over him, that he might take to his embrace the very men he had long professed to despise.

Statesmanship may require a man to thus act, but it has lost McClure many a battle, while the friendship of Cameron has won for him many a contest. Affection will never again be lavished upon McClure; his eloquence will never again arouse a people's gratitude; he may dream of greatness, but will awake to find it a thorny, rugged road, and the prize only Dead Sea fruit, that falls to ashes on the lips.

CIVIL WRONGS.

Mr. James M. Brown, whose office is directly opposite Independence Hall, had just concluded reading Bessie Turner's evidence on "Tiltonian affinities," when a tap at his door attracted his attention; opening it, Miss Delia Savoy, 17 years of age, presented herself, having been sent of an errand by a lady friend of Brown's. Delia is a bright looking, well developed mulatto, and her youth and beauty immediately caused Brown to imagine her his 'affinity;' locking the door he knocked her down—so says Delia—and outraged her person. After she was released, she went straight to her black lover, Fred Bostick, with whom she returned to Brown's place, on Chestnut street. Brown was in his office, and promptly offered $2.85 to induce them to leave. Bostick refused, and at once proceeded to "put a head" on Brown. If painting both eyes a bright blue, spreading the nose promiscuously over the face, and otherwise tinting the features, until they resembled a beef's liver, in "putting a head on a man," Bostick succeeded admirably. Just as he concluded his artistic performance, a policeman put in an appearance, took Brown into custody, complimented the darkey, and committed the white man, Brown, for trial.

LICENSES GRANTED.

The Jefferson Medical College, of this city, recently graduated 170 M.D's, to bleed and blister, physic and powder the people of 170 different localities of our country. I looked in upon these young gentlemen as they were receiving their patent-right to the degree of M.D., and if I had been a grave-digger or undertaker, I confess I should have felt happy in the promising prospect of an immediate improvement in business.

The same day the 23d Annual Commencement of the Women's Medical College, took place and degrees were conferred upon the following graduates: Susan R. Cooper, Mary T. Davis, A. M.; Clara Marshall and Emma K. Ogden, of Pennsylvania; Charlotte Whitehead Ross, Caroline A. Stevens and Jenny K. Govanlock Trout, of Canada; Mary A. D. Jones and Emily A. Teff, of New York; Lizzie W. Needham and Ermina H. Pollard, of Rhode Island; Harriet A. Bottsford and Arminta V. Scott, A. M., of Iowa; Emily S. Brooke, of Nebraska; Mary Sheppard Danforth, of New Hampshire, and Lucilla H. Green, of New Jersey.

As I looked upon the female M. D.'s, I thought how fortunate for the little fellows with the measels or mumps, colic or chicken pox, worms or nettle rash, that even this number of sensible women were about to practice medicine.

I never in my life, felt so forcibly the necessity for the prayer 'from disease and danger, plague and pestilence Good Lord delive us,' as when the parchments were handed these 170 youthful M. D.'s.

J. W. F.

STATE ITEMS.

—Small pox at Hollidaysburg.

—Ebensburg needs more houses.

—Vacant houses in Tyrone are scarce.

—Lumbermen expect a brisk Spring trade.

—The Erie *Gazette* will publish a Sunday edition.

—It costs $650 to try a murderer in Montour county.

—Four lion cubs were born in Philadelphia, on Thursday, two surviving.

—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Lebanon, will reorganize as a National Bank at an early day.

—Philadelphia, as well as Brooklyn, has a Plymouth church. But then the Quaker City has no Beecher.

—The *All-Day City Item* predicts that in one month every idle person in Philadelphia will be at work.

—A little child, three years old, of Michael Tooley, of Titusville, was drowned in a mill race at that place on Sunday.

—That "big oil well" at Warren turns out to be a small affair, after all. It pumps only about twelve barrels per day.

—A young white woman eloped with a married African from Huntingdon, but the pair were subsequently captured.

—Miss Birch won the prize at the last spelling school at Franklin. We recollect the birch family when a school boy.

—John Nelson, of Fulton Co., claims to be possessor of a watch which belonged to General Knox, of Revolutionary memory.

—The Danforth House, at Pithole, is offered for sale. The price now is a barrel of whisky, although it originally cost $40,000.

—Mrs. Phœbe Way, of Columbia, Lancaster county, is variously stated to be from one hundred to one hundred and ten years old.

—A $2,500 Methodist Episcopal Church is contemplated at Lowville, Erie county. Part of the lumber is already on the ground.

—Henry F. Mays has been arrested in Lancaster county, charged with rape upon a child eleven years old, named Henrietta Hess.

—And now they talk about breaking up the "poker" rooms in Philadelphia. Was Schenck's treatise on the noble game written in vain?

—Rev. C. H. Newman, the new rector of the Conneautville Episcopal church, has just returned to this country from the missionary service in Japan.

—A new Philadelphia and Reading branch five miles long, is to be built from Mahoney station, on the Catawissa branch, the foot of Green mountain.

—Miss Marianna Gibbons of Lancaster Co., has resigned her position at Howard University, Washington, and gone upon the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Times*.

—Cyrus Cadwallader, late Secretary and Treasurer of the bankrupt Franklin Savings Fund, has been held to bail in Philadelphia for misdemeanor in receiving deposits when the concern was insolvant.

—A recently deceased wealthy Philadelphian, it is said, left his property to a near relative, on condition that he should assassin the obituary editor of a certain paper if he made any remarks upon the subject of the devisor's death.

—The following hint from the Norristown *Herald* is seasonable: It is not a pleasant spectacle to see an able-bodied man shielding a store-box from the sun's rays when a good horse can be purchased for one dollar and a half. We mean a saw-horse.

—A man in Conneautville the other day was caught in the act of committing suicide with an ounce of laudanum in his hand and the same quantity of arsenic in his pocket. He was relieved of his drugs though not of his life, which must have been a disappointment to him in view of his elaborate preparation.

—A little daughter of Mr. Mook, of Greenwood township, Crawford Co., was struck by lightning last Sabbath morning week, and killed. She, with others, were in a barn at the time, the roof of which was struck, and the lightning following down a post came in contact with and killed the unfortunate girl.

—Two well dressed dusky damsels, of the African persuasion, stepped into the Continental Hotel restaurant, Philadelphia, one evening last week, took seats at the table and were waited upon politely. They quietly paid their bill and walked out, doing nothing to anybody beyond provoking a general stare from other visitors.

—The Brookville newspapers announce the death of Captain John M. Steck. Capt. Steck was an energetic and worthy citizen, whose place will be hard to fill. He served during the late war in the army, and was afterwards Prothonotary of Jefferson county for two terms. He was born in Greensburg, and leaves a family and a host of friends throughout the State to mourn his loss.

—The Boston *Advertiser* of the 20th inst. says: The vacancy in the office of President of Haverford College, Pa., has been filled by the election of Professor Thomas Chase. Mr. Chase is well known for his prominent career as student and professor at Haverford College, and for his faithful service at Haverford, where he has prepared editions which are widely used in the schools and colleges of this country. His Greek scholarship has been fitly recognized by his appointment as one of the American revisers of the English translation of the Bible, who are now at work in connection with the British committee on revision.

—Time and retirement to private live have not served to modify the animosities and vindicitive spirit of Andrew Johnson. His first speech on his return to public life evinces the old weaknesses which have made his political pathway so thorny. His intemperate utterances on the Louisiana question and personal attacks on President Grant are unworthy of the time and place in which they were uttered, and place their author far beneath the level of statesmanship. The Andrew Johnson of 1875 is the Andrew Johnson of 1866.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Poetry.

HIAWATHA.

BY SHORTFELLOW

Should you ask us why this dunning,
Why these sad complaints and murmurs—
Murmurs loud about delinquents
Who have read the paper weekly,
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read of church affairs and prospects,
Read of news both home and foreign,
Read the essays and the poems,
Full of wisdom and instruction;
Read the table of the markets,
Carefully corrected weekly.

Should you ask us why this dunning,
We should answer, we should tell you.
From the kind old paper-maker,
From the landlord, from the carrier,
From the man who makes the letters
With a stamp from Uncle Samuel—
"Uncle Sam" the rowdies call him,—
From them all there comes a message,
Very kind, but firmly spoken,
"Please to pay us what you owe us!"

Sad it is to hear such message,
When our funds are all exhausted,
When the last bank note has left us,
When the gold coin all has vanished,
Gone to pay the paper-maker,
Gone to pay the tolling printer,
Gone to pay the landlord tribute,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay old Uncle Samuel—
"Uncle Sam" the rowdies call him.

Sad it is to turn our ledger,
Turn the leaves of this old ledger,
Turn and see what sums are due us,
Due for years of pleasant reading,
Due despite our pleasant waiting,
Due despite our seldom dunning,
Due in sums from two to twenty.

Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a specter from us?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper PAID FOR?
Send us payment—send us payment—
Send us payment—send us payment—
Send us payment that you owe us.

JOHN'S GONE OFF TO-DAY!

BY JOHN H. YATES.

It has come about! I feared it would; yes,
John's gone off to-day,
And left me alone on a mortgaged farm without any means to pay:
Gone off with the very woman who has hated me for years,
Who has planted my path with thorns, while I watered them with my tears.

Perhaps it is foolish to mourn; perhaps 'tis better so:
When love goes out of the dwelling, the loveless man should go.
But the heart can't let go quickly from the one it has loved so long,
Though suddenly comes the tempest, though terrible be the wrong.

I gave him my youthful love in the far home over the sea,
Through all the years of our wedded life his heart has been true to me,
Till this woman came to our table, with her fine sheep's clothing on,
To prove but a wolf, as she has to-day, by running away with John.

It is hard to work, as I have worked, for love and a home when old;
Then I find I have garnered nothing but fond hopes dead and cold.
It is hard to love, as I have loved, then hear the old neighbors say,
John wouldn't have done this wrong but I scolded him night and day.

There isn't the proof in Scripture that Adam was drove to sin;
There isn't a wife around here more patient than I have been:
A woman's tongue may drive a man out of the house for a while,
But to lead him astray from Wisdom's way, there's nothing like her smile.

'Twas the smile of this evil woman, 'twas the honeyed words of her tongue,
That shattered love's golden bowl, and love's tuneful harp unstrung.
When the serpent's charm is broken, and John comes back to his mind,
He will sigh again for the true love of the heart he has left behind.

Will I run to the door to meet him? Will I welcome him with a kiss?
Supposing I do it neighbor, will that be doing amiss?
It's dangerous sailing without the man who has been at the helm so long,
And they who are prone to evil should learn to forgive a wrong.

I often take my bible, that well worn one on the stand,
And read of the prodigal son coming home from that famine land.
Didn't the father run to meet him? Didn't he kiss his repenting boy
And order the fatted calf killed to make him a feast of joy?

So will I welcome John when his wayward race is run;
Is not a prodigal husband as good as a prodigal son?
If I forgive his trespasses, obeying the law divine,
The Lord who pities the erring will surely pardon mine.

It will come about, it will; yes, John will come home soon;
Together we'll mend love's broken bowl, love's golden harp we'll tune;
Then the fatted calf I'll kill, and the news I'll spread around—
My John, though dead, is alive again; though lost, he now is found.

Our Story Teller.

MY HUSBAND'S CHILD.

I had married a widower. How I had wondered, blamed, laughed at such marriages. How many times said that I would remain single, if Fate so pleased, to the end of the chapter, but never, never marry one whose first love had been given to another—who offered me the ashes of a heart. A second-hand garment, I had said, was bad enough; still, were it a choice between that and freezing, one might wear it; but not a second-hand husband. Better freeze than warm one's being at such a fire. I had said all this, and yet I had wedded Hiram Woodbury. When I had first met him, however, I did not know that he had ever been married.

Our acquaintance came about oddly enough. I had stayed with my old schoolmate, Elizabeth Simms, now Mrs. Dr. Henshaw. I had been there for a week, enjoying myself heartily. It was a pleasant change from the boarding-house in the city, where I lived in three rooms and a band-box, with my guardian and his wife, to Lizzie's pleasant and capacious country house, with the wide, handsomely laid out grounds around it, and the free range of wood and hill in the background.

I had never yet seen a man whom I could look up to and trust entirely, fearing nothing earthly, so he was mine. Kind and good as Lizzie's husband was, I could never have married him. I had never seen the man I could have married. It was not likely, I thought, that I should ever see him. If not, I must do something for myself. What path would open for me—what and where? I looked listlessly from the window. A man was coming up the walk, dusty and stained with travel, carrying a heavy portmanteau, a man not handsome, exactly, not graceful exactly, but with a good face, a face expressing dignity, kindness and much power—the ability to command himself and others.

"Who is he?" I asked, beckoning Lizzie to the window.

"No other than Hiram Woodbury, the Doctor's fast friend, and certainly the last man I expected to see to-day. He's always welcome to Dick, though, and of course that makes him so to me."

I ran up stairs to smooth my tangled hair, and make my costume a little more presentable, and when I came down Mr. Woodbury was engaged in an animated conversation with the Doctor and Lizzie. He was a tall, powerfully made man of thirty-five, with brown hair, bold and somewhat massive features, and eyes of Saxon blue. I learned afterwards, that he was a remarkable mechanical genius and had realized a handsome fortune by some of his inventions; also that he was a zealous reformer, leading the van of every noble work.

I had known Mr. Woodbury four days before I felt in my heart of hearts that here was a man whom I could entirely love. Still I was proud and I strove to retain my affections in my own keeping. I did not feel sure that he was interested in me, but sometimes there seemed a language in his eyes I dared not trust myself to interpret.

By the time he had been there a fortnight we knew each other better than we could have done in a year had we met solely in society. It was on the fifteenth day after his coming that he told me he loved me, and asked me to be his wife.

We were alone, sitting under a clump of pines at the west of the house where we had gone to see the July sunset. We had watched the clouds silently as they changed from gold and crimson to the soft shades of rose and azure, until they were all gone. Then I looked up and saw that his eyes were looking at me very earnestly, with a strange tenderness in their depths. As he met my glance he spoke.

"I have only known you a short time, Agatha, but you are already dearer to me than I can say. Do you think you could ever love me well enough to be my wife?"

"I do," I answered, struggling with a strange sensation of fullness at my heart which seemed almost to choke my utterance.

"God bless you, Agatha. You are what my soul needs."

His words were strong and fervent, and he gathered me close in his arms to his heart—me, an orphan since my earliest recollections, and realizing now for the first time, what it was to be intensely loved by a human being. We did not talk much about our emotions. I think we both liked best to sit there, hand clasped in hand, feeling how utter was the satisfaction of each in the other's presence. At length he said:

"I know that I shall be giving a good mother to my little Laurie. I should be cruel to forget her in my joy."

I could not at first divine his meaning. I looked at him inquiringly.

"Your little Laurie?"

"Yes! my child, my little girl. You knew of her existence, surely."

"No!"

"I had supposed that Henshaws had told you all my history. Did you not know I had been married? My wife, my Laura, died five years ago, and my Laurie is just five years old."

What could I say—I who had said so often that I would wrong no dead woman by taking from her her husband's love? I could give up Hiram Woodbury, perhaps, but I could give up my life as well. I clutched at the hope. I asked:

"Did you love her—your wife?"

"Tenderly, most tenderly."

"And she loved you?"

"With all her heart.

"She was your first love?"

"Yes, the love of my youth. But why these questions, Agatha? Are you not satisfied with the love I pledged to give you—a love as strong and true as man ever gave to woman?

"I must be," I whispered, in a voice whose calmness startled me, it constrasted so strangely with the tumult of my heart. "I must be. I love you so well, heaven help me, that I have no other choice. And yet I had thought to be the first love of the man I married."

"You are my love, Agatha my dear true love! You will be Laurie's mother, will you not?"

"I will be Laurie's mother, so far as seeing to all her wants and being kind to her is concerned. I will love her if I can. If I cannot you must not blame me. We cannot force ourselves to love, merely because it is our duty. I was born jealous, and it would be hard to forget that you had loved Laurie's mother before you loved me; perhaps better than you could ever love me."

He looked at me sadly, yet trustingly still.

"I believe you are better than your own estimate, Agatha. At any rate, whatever you are I love you."

It was with such an understanding as this that we were married; but my wedding day was not as happy as my girlish hopes had always pictured it. A phantom seemed constantly at my side—Hiram's first wife. She came between his lips and mine, and made his fondest kisses seem cold.

"How did she look? I wish I could know."

I asked him this question as we sat alone together on our wedding night.

He had been thinking of her, too. He understood me at once. He opened his trunk and took from it a miniature painted on ivory and placed it in my hand. Oh how lovely she was—just a being to be cherished in a man's inmost heart, idolized, wrapped around with love's idolatry. She looked like one to die young, with that clear, transparent skin, the brow so white and the vivid rose in the cheeks. The eyes were large and blue, with an innocent, appealing, unworldly look, and the hair in the picture, was dusky gold. How could he ever love me with my dark, Pawnee face, and irregular features, after that? I asked him the question; I could not help it.

"I do love you, dearly, is not that enough? I do love you, tenderly as any woman's heart can ask."

I was silent on the subject afterward, for very shame; but the demon of jealousy made his lair in my heart, and I am afraid his wicked eyes looked out of mine now and then.

For five weeks we were traveling together, and this our honeymoon was a happy one. For the most part my jealousy slumbered, for there was nothing to arouse it. Sometimes I tormented myself with the fear that there might have been some charm in the earlier days of my husband's first marriage which was wanting now. But his joy was so evident, his tenderness so constant, that I had little opportunity for such gloomy thoughts.

After our bridal night, until the day before we were to go home, from that time I had not alluded again to his first wife or his child. It was while I was packing my trunk preparatory to an early start the next morning, and he was talking to me of my new home, that I looked up and asked:

"Where is little Laurie? How has she passed the time while we were getting acquainted, and these weeks since our marriage?"

I suppose he interpreted the question as a sign of awakening interest in his child, for he bent over me and kissed me before he answered.

"Thank you, Agatha. I am glad you think of Laurie sometimes. She has been spending the summer, so far, at my sister's but she will be there to welcome us to-morrow. I have taken care that she should be taught in advance to love her new mamma."

It was a beautiful home on the east bank of the Hudson, to which we went the next day. A handsome carriage met us at the river along the ascent of a wooded hill, every moment revealing new glimpses of beauty. A short turn brought us in sight of a stately stone house.

I had not been prepared for so splendid a sight. It was a perfect architectural inspiration. The eminence on which it stood commanded a fine view of the river, flashing in the sunlight. The rocks left as nature had hewn them out, were gay with climbing vines, and the air was full of the odorous breath of sweet-scented flowers.

"I never saw anything half so beautiful," I whispered so ecstatically to Hiram, who sat enjoying my surprise.

As the carriage stopped, a little girl ran out upon the piazza. I think I should have known her anywhere, from her likeness to her mother's picture. She had the same innocent appealing blue eyes, the same transparent skin, the same features; only the gold of the hair was lighter and sunnier than the picture. It lay about the child's head in light rings, such as you have seen in print of cherubs. My husband stepped from the carriage and only paused to hand me out before the little creature was clasped in his arms.

"And is that the new mamma?" I heard her ask, as he put her down.

I nodded.

"May I kiss her?"

"Surely."

She came up to me a little timidly, I bent over her and received her caress passively, but the kiss I gave her was a very cold one. Selfish heart that I was, I could not love her, for she was her mother's child—a daily reminder, so I felt, to her father of my dead rival.

I should blush to describe all the incidents of the year which followed. How patiently the poor little motherless girl—motherless still, though I had taken her mother's name and place—strove to propitiate and please me. How cold I was to her. I neglected none of her bodily needs, but to the little heart which asked me for bread I gave a stone. Not once in all those twelve months did I gather her into my arms and kiss her; not once bestow upon her any voluntary caress. I wonder I did not soften to her, for I myself was expecting to give welcome to a little child, who might be left motherless as she had been. Perhaps this only hardened me the more. If my child were so left, I questioned, would its father ever love it half as well as he loved Laurie? She was his idol, I said bitterly to myself, his idol as her mother was before her; and I who gave him in spite of myself such absorbing love, hold only a second place in his heart. Looking back to those days I really wonder that he loved me at all. I had disappointed him so thoroughly. He had believed me noble and generous. He found me selfish and exacting. Yet I do not believe his great, noble heart, ever for a moment, failed toward me in tenderness and patience. He bore with my waywardness as one bears with the faults of an irresponsible child. Perhaps he never lost his faith in my ultimate regeneration.

I think Laurie suffered beyond what I had supposed a child's capacity for purely mental suffering. The disappointment to her was most cruel. She had longed all her life for a mother to love her as she had seen other children loved.

For many weeks before I had come she was told that she was to have what she most craved—a new mamma, all to herself. She had found in me less affection than she would have received from a governess or a housekeeper. I knew all this. I had never been deliberately cruel before, but I was now. All Laurie's gay vivacity was gone. She seemed all the time fearful of displeasing me. She moved and spoke in a slow, quiet way, that I could see it was exquisitely painful in her father to behold. It is a wonder that his love for me was not utterly quenched, his patience all worn out. Perhaps he thought that I was not well, and that the sweet new comer for whom he hoped would heal my nature of its pride and passion.

At last my day of trial dawned. There were many hours of terrible suffering, during which my husband hovered over me almost in despair—revealing the depth and fullness of his love as I had never divined it before. I lived, but the baby they laid upon my bosom was dead. No faintest thrill of life shivered those delicate limbs—no heart-beat stirred the little, still breast. The delicate, blue veined eyelids would never lift, the lily-bud mouth never open. This little, cold dead thing was all. Where was the soul? Would they treat it tenderly in the country of spirits—that soul so young, so tender, going out alone into the Infinite Dark. Had God measured out to me such measures as I had measured, and to my cry for bread given a stone?

My husband could not fully share my feeling. He was disappointed, it is true, but in his thankfulness for my spared life he had little room for grief. I heard little footsteps crossing the room very softly. I knew Laurie had come in. I did not move. I wished her to think I was asleep. I felt that I could not bear to speak to her then. She came to the bedside and looked at me a moment then she knelt down and murmured a little prayer which pierced me like a sword:

"Oh, Father up in heaven, please let dear mamma get better, and make her love little Laurie."

I believe since that hour, that there may be sudden conversions—single moments which change the whole tone and current of a life. Mine was changed then. I opened my eyes, my arms, my heart.

"Come up here, my little daughter," I whispered, with such tenderness as she had never heard in my voice before.

She crept up beside me, and I drew her to my bosom—a mother's loving bosom to her forever. For a few moments I wept over her silently—I could not help it. Then I told her my sorrow.

"Laurie," I said, "God gave me a little daughter, and the same hour He gave it He took it from me. Your mother and my little baby are both in heaven; will you be my little girl on earth in the place of the dead?"

Her eyes brightened. She cried eagerly, plaintively—

"Oh, I love you, new mamma, I always did! Will you love me too, and let me be your little girl?"

"Forever, my darling, whom God has given me."

When my husband came in half an hour afterward he found me asleep with Laurie watching me.

"New mamma loves me—loves me dearly," she whispered joyfully, and her father's tears, which fell on her face and mine, awakened me.

There was never any jealousy in my soul afterward. The fullness of Hiram Woodbury's love satisfied every longing of my heart, and Laurie was as dear to me as to him.

I sometimes think the intuitions of childhood are deeper than the lore of the philosophers. It was Laurie's childish faith that the "heavenly baby," as she always called my little lost one, had been given in charge to her own dead mother, who was nursing it tenderly as I nursed her child below. It was a childish conceit, but it has dwelt pleasantly in my heart.

"Laurie is growing toward her sweet womanhood. I have never had another child. I go alone, sometimes, to a little grave where the blue violets spread their canopy, and weep above it tears which long ago lost their bitterness. But even if its tenant could have lived to bless my arms and heart, she could hardly have been dearer than the sweet daughter of my adoption.

HANGED BY A DREAM.

Detected of a Crime by a Boy's Dream—Wonderful if True.

I was staying for a short time in Medina Co., Ohio, when the following occurred: A boy, living in S—— Centre with his parents, was "bound out" for year to a Mr. Evans at Medina, the county seat. His work was to chop and saw wood and run errands. As the boy was perfectly honest and not afraid of work, he soon gained the good-will of his employer, who, when the year was out, made him a present, in addition to his wages, of a fine copy of "Robinson Crusoe." The boy had been kindly treated during his term, and this, with the addition of the present, gained his employer his esteem. The boy wished to stay another year, but his parents had need of him at home, and so he returned.

About three months after he visited his old empoyer. He remained a day or two, and during that time "struck up" an acquaintance with a man who had succeeded him in the old merchant's service. Now, as all boys are social and wish for company, it is not surprising that he went with the hired man a good deal. At night he was allowed to sleep with him, yet the man always viewed the boy with dislike.

Mr. Evans extended him a cordial invitation to come again, and once more the boy returned home. Not a week had passed when one morning the boy, coming down from his room, pale and embarrassed, asked for a horse to proceed at once to Medina. Such a request was not common, and the parents, by close questioning, succeeded in eliciting the following story; "When I went to bed last night, I soon got to sleep. I do not believe I slept over an hour when something awoke me. I lay there thinking and thinking, and then turned over to go to sleep. All at once I felt as if a sword had been struck through me, and immediately I jumped, or rather floated from the bed. It seemed rather curious, so I cast a glance toward the bed and saw somebody was there, to all appearances sleeping soundly."

The mother then interrupted him, saying, "I guess you ate too much supper and had the nightmare."

The boy made no reply except to proceed with his story. "I tried to feel the body in the bed, but by some invisible agency I was whirled out of the window, and with terrific speed was hurried toward Medina. How it was done I know not; yet I am sure I was absent from this house last night in spirit or body as I am that I now live. Passing over the fields, I noted every house and farm until Medina was in sight. Faster than the wind I went until I was looking into the chamber window of Mr. Evans. He was sleeping with his wife calmly and peacefully. I looked toward the door. It creaked on its hinges, opened and three men entered softly. One of them was the hired man. The others I know not, yet I could recognize them among a thousand. One was a half-breed, and the other apparently a Scotchman.

The hired man opened a drawer in the stand, and took from it the old man's own razor; he went to the bed, and with it cut the old man's throat from ear to ear calmly as if he was butchering a cow. The hot blood spurted forth; the old man gave but one groan, and he was dead. The blood fell upon the face of his wife. It awoke her. There, in the moonlight, she saw her husband's murderer—his hand dripping with blood. Then she turned toward the murderer. She seemed endowed with the strength of a giant. Snatching the razor from the bed where it had fallen, she sprung like a tigress upon the murderer. He shook her off. Then, with one super-human effort, she drove the razor deep into the breast of the one who stood nearest. It was the half-breed. The other two seemed transfixed with horror; but the Scotchman, recovering himself, seized a hatchet which he had brought, and literally hacked Mrs. Evans into pieces. Their devilish work being done, they rifled the pockets of Mr. Evans, and raising the mattress, took from under it a package of bills, round which was wrapped a small piece of writing paper. I saw no more. I was conducted back to S—— Centre, and I awoke from a sound sleep. It was morning."

When the boy began his story the parents ridiculed him, but his earnestness and the knowledge of his integrity had convinced them that there was "something in it."

So, according to his repeated requests, he was allowed to go to Medina. He arrived at noon and found that Mr. and Mrs Evans had been murdered; that one of the murderers had been killed by Mrs. Evans, and that the police were on the track of the hired man, who had not been seen since the murder.

The boy remounted and started home, and when the news came that the murderers had been captured, he went up to Medina and satisfied himself that they were really the murderers.

The trial came off, Silas Ketchem, the hired man, pleaded not guilty, and so also did his comrade. The prosecuting attorney had heard the boy's story and began an address in which he described everything as the boy had related. When he came to the part where the Scotchman had been killed by Mrs. Evans, the prisoner started up and cried out:

"Oh, God! Silas, we're lost—some one has seen us. (To the judge): I will confess. What Mr.——says is Gospel truth; we did kill them. May God have mercy upon us."

The two were sentenced to death, and hanged soon after, for justice was sure and speedy at that time in Ohio.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

Love.

Love!—the master passion of life! the grand, the beautiful dream whose echo-tone follows us as hidden music down the journey of life, whose memory is a never-forgotten poem, filled with the rarest and sweetest perfumes of the heart's past; a faded flower whose freshness and morning dew have vanished, but whose odors still remain, reminding the lonely of the beauties that were; of the song that never dies; of the youth that cannot grow old; of the days of hope, when the slumbering soul was first awakened to dreams and aspirations that can never fade away, and filled the world with beauties it knew not before.

Oh! sweet to me still was the tone that was gentlest and dearest to me in that far off past, though I wander away from the scenes where I first learned to interpret its mystic power. Sweet is the memory awakened as I recall the glorious visions that appeared before my youthful eyes. In the grand sublimity of my ideal world I love them over again, and each hope-flower blooms with the freshness of that happy spring time. No withering buds, no blighted flowers greet me then, when bright-winged faries wave me their magic wands, gild the past with golden light. No sickening sense of loneliness or broken plight steals over me when I go back to that happy dream of love. The real is forgotten as I listen to the musical murmurs that surge up from the long ago. I catch no more the wails of a heart crushed and bleeding; this memory alone remains to me—the undying essence of a sad, sweet dream.

Oh deeply I drank from the chalice of love
But it held no poison for me,
'Twas pure as the snow-flake that falls from above,
And as holy as holy can be.

Then why should I sigh that my love was crossed?
Mayhaps I am happier so;
For I now hold that which can never be lost—
The cherished dreams of long ago!

FARMERS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.—Extracts from an address delivered before a Kentucky Grange:

One more suggestion, and I shall have done. As you see that the interests of farmers need special looking after, cast about for farmers as representatives of farmers. Remember the adage, "If you want a thing well done, do it yourself." Heed not for a moment the sneer, "farmers are not competent." History, sacred and profane, ancient and modern, disproves the assertion. Moses the greatest of all lawgivers, was forty years a farmer: he kept the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law. David, skilled alike to wield the sword, sway the sceptre, or "wake to ecstacies the living lyre," was called by God from the sheepfold. Cincinnatus, the consul, the dictator, and twice the savior of Rome, left his farm with regret at the summons of his country, and as gladly returned to it, when his task was done. Docietion, whom Gibbon regards as one of the most illustrious of Roman Emperors, resigned the purple, and upon being requested to resume it, said in reply, "If you could only see the cabbages which I have raised with my own hand, you would not ask me to give up the enjoyment of happiness for the pursuit of power." Cromwell, perhaps the greatest soldier and the greatest ruler of England, was a farmer. Five of our Presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Harrison were farmers. Washington minutely directed the management of his farm when President Jefferson added to his reputation as statesman, President and philosopher, both at home and abroad, by demonstrating the scientific principles involved in the proper construction of the mold-board of the plow. Those of our most brilliant statesmen Randolph, Clay Webster and a host of lesser lights, were farmers. Fear not, then, to trust farmers as representatives of farmers, provided they be known to be "honest and capable." Nay, prefer farmers, if you would effectually hedge about the interests of the farmer with the Government.

A GIRL was smothered to death while on a sleigh ride near Bangor, Me., on one of the recent intensely cold nights. A party of young people were out on a frolic, filling a long sleigh. This girl grew very cold, and to keep her warm her sweetheart wrapped her closely in a huge blanket, covering her head and face. Two drowsy and benumbed to stir, she suffocated without her companions being aware that she was dying.

WHEN ?

Come, gentle April showers,
And water my May flowers.
The violet—
Blue, white, and yellow streaked with jet—
Thickly in my bed are set ;
Gay daffodilles,
Tulips and St. Joseph's lillies;
Bethlehem's star,
Gleaming through its leaves afar;
Merry crocuses, which quaff
Sunshine till they fairly laugh;
And that fragrant one so pale,
Meekest lily of the vale,
All are keeping whist, afraid
Of this late snow o'er them laid.
Come, then, gentle April showers,
And coax out my pretty flowers.

I am tierd of wintry days,
Have no longer heart to praise
Icicles and banks of snow,
When will dandelions blow,
And meadow-sweet,
And cowslips, dipping their cold feet
In little rills
Gushing from the mossy hills ?
I am weary of this weather,
Vernal breezes, hasten hither,
Bringing in your dappled train,
Tearful sunshine, smiling rain.
And, to coax out all my flowers,
Fall, fall gently, April showers.

The "Speckled Trout" Case.

The case of the Commonwealth against Ira Hathaway, charged before Alderman Anderson, on oath of S. F. Bowden, with an infraction of that section of the game laws which provides "that no person shall kill or unlawfully have in his possession any salmon or speckled trout, save only during the months of April, May, June, July and to the 15th day of August in each year, under a penalty of ten dollars," was continued till next Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

It is the intention of the defentent in this case, should the magistrate give a dicision against him, to appeal to the supreme courts, with the view of ascertaining whether the section under which the information was drawn applies to fish imported from outside the State. The decision on this point will be awaited with much anxiety by the fish dealers, for, if it should be held that they have no right to buy and sell trout imported from places beyond the limits of the State, their business will be seriously affected.

A NICE LITTLE GAME.

San Francisco people love strangers, and they sometimes take 'em in. One of 'em loved me. I stepped into a gorgeous saloon, of course only to get a light. There was a baker's dozen of nice fellows there. One of 'em spoke:

"Just in time," says he.

"For what?" says I.

"Penny under the heel," says he.

"All right," says I.

"Take a hand?" says he.

"I will," says I.

Then he said the way to play it was to put one heel on a penny laid on the floor, then reach forward with a piece of chalk and mark on the floor as far as possible from the toe, and the man whose mark proved to be nearest the toe was stuck for the drinks. It's a lovely game. I marked, then another fellow marked, and in reaching forward lifted his heel from the penny; then a cuss behind him, quick as flash, picked up the penny, and he gave me a sly wink; then he said:

"Your heel ain't on the penny."

"It is," says he.

"It ain't," says I.

"Drinks that it is," says he.

"Done," says I.

I found I was done. That fellow hauled off his shoe and shook out another.

WAKE UP.—"Wake up, judge, wake up ; there's a burgler in the house," said a lady to her husband, the other night. The judge rolled out of bed, grasped his revolver, and opened the door to sally forth for the robber. Then turning to his wife he said: "Come, Sarah, and lead the way. Its an awful mean man that will hurt a woman."

A GENTLEMAN drove a sorrowful-looking horse into town, recently, and, stopping in front of Bank block, he requested a small boy to hold him a moment. "Hold 'im ?" exclaimed the boy ; "just lean him up against the post—that'll hold 'im."

A poor relation—Telling an anecdote badly.

Better run in old clothes than run in debt.

Why is a man who lets houses likely to have a good many cousins? Because he has the-ants.

It seems as if it would make compositors howl to discover that there is only one em in a poem.

Four toddies down a man's throat these cold days won't warm him up half so much as a single hot punch on the nose.

So many women leave their manners at home when they go out, it is a wonder that their little children do not pick up some.

Tom Hood, at Lord Mayor's dinner, once leaned back at about the middle of the feast, and requested the waiter to bring him the rest in money.

It is base to filch a purse, daring to embezzle a million; but it is great beyond measure to steal a crown. The sin lessens as the guilt increases.

"J. Gray—Pack with my box five dozen quills." There is nothing remarkable about this sentence only that it is nearly as short as can be constructed and yet contain all the letters of the alphabet.

Moral and Religious.

Disowning Christ.

Be not ashamed of Christ. Disown him never. Whatever dangers or troubles threaten, "stand up for Jesus!" It was Peter's sin to deny Christ for fear of the Jews. It is many a man's temptation to disown Christ in a throng of fashion, or in the press of secular vacation. But let it be remembered that the truths of Christ, the name of Christ, the ordinances of Christ, the Sabbaths of Christ, are an honor to his people. Everything which associates with Christian service is honorable and elevating. The apostles were not ashamed Christ, though they were persecuted for his sake. They owned him because they loved him; they preached him; they followed him; they suffered for him. And men by multitudes were saved from their sins by their instumentality. Let pagans be ashamed of their timber gods ; let Turks be ashamed of their Mahomet ; let Normons be ashamed of their brass ; but let not Christians be ashamed of Christ, or any of his truths, or of any of his requirements.

HERR FALB, the German savant, has made a calculation by which he fixes the date of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ at April 6, in the year of our Lord 31. Astronomical calculations prove without a shadow of doubt, that on the 14th day of the Jewish month Nisen (April 6th) there was a total eclipse of the sun lasting from 12 o'clock noon, which by their reckoning was the sixth hour, till the 9th hour which as we reckon time would be 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The eclipse was no doubt accompanied by the earthquake which rent the temple in twain from top to bottom. This corroborates the account of this event as described by Mark and Luke.

LITTLE THINGS.—From the highest point of view—that is from God's point of view—to him, nothing is great, nothing small, as we measure it. The worth and the quality of action depend not on its prominence, or on any other accidents which we are always apt to adopt as the tests of the greatness of our deeds. The largeness of the consequences of anything we do is no measure of the true greatness or true value of it. So it is in regard to God himself and his doings. To him, for his loftiness, there is nothing high ; to him, for his gentleness, there is nothing low. He as gladly stands by the sick bed, and binds up the broken-hearted, as he "telleth the number of stars."

Medical.

WHAT IS VEGETINE?

It is a compound extracted from bark, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good sweet sleep. It is a panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the family of Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounce it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT STREET.
H. R STEVENS, ESQ.:
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic. O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, the Pastor of the M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative power of VEGETINE.

NATICK, MASS., Jan. 1st, 1873.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give but the slightest hope of his ever rallying; two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.
Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.
He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he is too well to be taking medicine.
Respectfully yours,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.
E. S. BEST.

Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston Mass.

VEGETINE

is sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.
11-4w

For Sale at this Office.

PETITIONS FOR LICENSE

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

BLANK
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN SCHOOL BOARD & TEACHER
constantly on hand at this office and for sale at
5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

WE KEEP ON HAND
all kinds of
NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS
NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS
NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS
NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS
which we sell in any quantity desired. Call at this office.

FOR SALE.
A GOOD SECOND HAND
FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINE,
VERY CHEAP.
Enquire at this office.

COLLECTOR'S SALE
BLANKS.
75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.
☞Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

LOOK! LOOK!
We have a limited stock of
BILL HEADS
which we will print and sell for
$3 PER THOUSAND,
$2 PER FIVE HUNDRED.
Order now. We have only a limited stock at the above price and shall not probably have any more. Send for sample.
REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Medicines.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.
Next door to Wilson's, & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
James C. Williams,
(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
for medicinal purposes
SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.
Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
JAMES C. WILLIAMS.

TEAS! TEAS!
ESTABLISHED 1840.
The old established and responsible house of the undersigned, offer in opposition to the humbug of "Tea Companies" and distributors of "chromos," a large and attractive assortment of Choice Teas, at a small advance above cost of importation, warranting their goods to give satisfaction.
PRICE LIST.
Oolong, Black—40, 50, 60, best 70 cents per pound.
Mixed, Green & Black—40, 50, 60, best 70 cents per pound.
Japan, Uncolored—60, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 per pound.
Imperial, Green—50, 60, 70, 80, $1.00, best $1.10 per pound.
Young Hyson, Green—50, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1.00, best $1.05 per pound.
Gunpowder, Green—70, 80, 90 $1.00, $1.10, choicest $1.15 per pound.
English Breakfast, Black—40, 50, 60, 60, 50, 90, best $1.00 per pound.
N. B.—We have the celebrated "King Chop," Young Hyson and Imperial Green at $1.20 per pound. Also the "Tong-Lee" Chop, the choicest Oolong Tea imported, at $1.00 per pound.
☞If one of our Agents should not call upon you, send for a pound sample of any kind you require. Enclose the money, and we will forward it to you, per return mail, without any extra charge.
JOSEPH STINER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN TEAS,
178 & 180 Chambers Street, and 285 Washington Street. P. O. Box 4237. NEW YORK.
v7n1-4m.

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS.

Mammoth Clothing Store!
CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,
Having in addition to his extensive Dry Goods Store, taken the room formerly occupied by Abram Sussman, fitted it up and filled it completely with THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING ever opened in Bellefonte, is now prepared to accommodate everybody, and to
Guarantee Bargains,
in the line of clothing — such as have never been offered in this section of the State. He has now in his store,

MEN'S SUITS	varying in price from	$6 to $40 00
BOY'S SUITS	" " "	$4 to $18 00
OVER COATS	every grade	At cost
DRESS COATS	varying in price from	$6 to $15 00
PANTS	" " "	$1 50 to $8 00
VESTS	" " "	50 cts to $6 00

and every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
TWO ROOMS FULL OF GOODS.
Connected with his clothing store in the adjoining room he will continue the
Dress Goods Department,
in which every conceivable description of Dress and Dry Goods, from the
FINEST SILKS TO THE CHEAPEST CALICOS,
as well as
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
to-gether with a
FULL LINE OF CARPETS
of any grade, will be kept constantly on hand. His prices will be made to suit
THE TIMES
and he will guarantee the fullest satisfaction to every customer.
☞Polite and accommodating clerks will take pleasure in showing you the goods.
vol7no7-1y Nos. 1 & 2, BUSH'S ARCADE

S. A. BREW & SON, GROCERIES, &c.

S. A. BREW & SON,
SUCCESSOR TO FRYBERGER & MORAN,
GROCERS
Next Door to the Post Office,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
WE will take all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods in our line.
WE have a nice lot of ELEGANT LAKE HERRING,—will sell them at cost to close out.
WE are making a specialty of the following goods from now, Sept. 1st, to Dec. 1st, 1874.
Breakfast Bacon,
Ham Meats,
Sugar Cured Shoulders,
Sugar Cured Ham
Salt in Sacks and Barrels,
Floor Oil Cloth,
And Crockery Ware.
COME AND SEE OUR STORE.
4-tf S. A. BREW & SON.

Medical.

CALDWELL'S
WINE AND IRON BITTERS
These celebrated Bitters are pure, safe and reliable; composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs with Citrate of Iron and pure native wine, made from the native grapes of California, the ingredients are choice, strengthening, purifying and life-giving medicinal agents, forming the most pleasant and healthy stimulating tonic and strengthening Bitters for improving the appetite giving tone and vital energy to the blood and system. For medicinal purposes, for family use, travelers, voyagers, etc., they cannot be surpassed.
These bitters are in an eminent degree strengthening, purifying, diuretic stimulating and nourishing to the whole system, giving new life and activity to every organ and part alike, without that ever recurring reaction that follows the use of most all other tonics and stimulants in the market. For
DYSPEPSIA,
AND ALL FORMS OF
INDIGESTION,
Sour Stomach,
RHEUMATISM,
SCROFULA,
AND ALL
Impurities of the Blood,
DROPSY,
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,
KIDNEY DISEASES,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL PROSTRATION,
AND NERVOUS HEADACHE
THEY HAVE NO RIVAL
AS A MORNING APPETIZER
No other Bitters in the universe can equal them. I lack space for detailing the availability of these Bitters, but will briefly state its general effects upon the human system, as follows:
It absolutely Purifies the Blood. It speedily corrects all morbid changes in the Blood. It equalizes the circulation of the Blood. It regulates the supply and quality of the blood. It prepares the Blood to furnish a proper support to all the vital properties. It enriches the constituents of the Blood upon which the vital energy of the system is dependent. It infuses the proper degree of animal heat in the system. It purges from the system the morbid humors which retard its natural functions. It imparts vitality and elasticity to every organ of the body. It corrects all derangements, however trivial, which are the first origin of Disease. It promotes the operation of the digestive organs. It improves the appetite and removes all disagreeable feeling after eating. It perfects digestion, rendering it natural and easy. It acts as a mild and efficacious stomachic. It elevates the standard of all the vital forces. It strengthens the nervous fibres and diffuses a calm throughout the nervous system. It destroys all morbid conditions of the mind. It disperses dullness and languor. It banishes those clogs upon pleasure which produce gloom. It drives away those distressing symptoms which rob us of happiness. It revives the physical energies by infusing new life and power into the system. It fortifies the system against the dangers of malaria, fluctuations of the temperature changes in the climate, &c. In short, it prepares the system for the radical change to be wrought in its condition, and restores it to perfect health and natural vigor.

Caldwell's Cough Cure
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS,
CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH,
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS,
DIPTHERIA, ASTHMA, and
THROAT & LUNG DISEASES GENERALLY
If you purchase a bottle of your druggist and it all, and if you make up your mind that you have not received a benefit corresponding with the price paid, return the empty bottle and he will pay you back your money and charge it to me on his books. Thus neither he or yourself will lose in the operation, and I assure you that it contains nothing that can be injurious in any case.
You are not purchasing it of me, a stranger, but of your druggist—a gentleman whom you know and can trust. He will furnish you the medicine on the terms I have mentioned; an absolute guarantee—not that I will cure in every case, but that you will be satisfied in the use of the remedy.

CALDWELL'S
MAGNETIC CHLOROLOID
FOR
MAN AND BEAST.
For Internal and External use, the Magnetic Chloroloid is the most wonderful medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of
HEADACHE,
Rheumatism, Cholic, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Cramps, Griping, Sprains, Bruises, Scalds, Sores, Concussion, Burns
Cholera Morbus,
Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhœa, Frosted Limbs, Dysentery, Eiptheria, Sore Throat,
SUNSTROKE,
CHILBLAINS, CORNS,
And Pains of all Kinds!
CALDWELL'S
LILY BALM
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE
COMPLEXION,
REMOVING
Freckles! Eruptions!
SUNBURN,
ROUGHNESS AND TAN!
If the face is disfigured with
Blotches, Pustules, Freckles,
TAN, SUNBURN, &c.
The Lily Balm will speedily remove the blemish and impart softness, transparency, a roseate tinge and a pearl-like lustre to the complexion. It is utterly impossible to detect in the beauty it confers, the result of an artificial agent; the fresh and health-like tinge which it develops on the face, neck, hands and arms is unsurpassed by no other toilet article ever offered to the public.
FULL DIRECTIONS ON THE LABEL TO EACH BOTTLE.
W. C. CALDWELL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer,
6-80. MEDINA, N. Y.

Dauchy & Co.,

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.
The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.
Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.
No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.
Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.
Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.
Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.
For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.
Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates .

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, notexceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ!!!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office :

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine,	$4.00	$5.25
Scribner's Monthly,	4.00	5.25
St. Nicholas,	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly,	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme,	4.00	5.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.50
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.50
Peterson's Journal	3.00	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	3.00	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly,	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar,	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press,	2.00	3.60
Toledo Weekly Blade,	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times	2.00	3.65.

☞ We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

WORK OF THE SESSION.

LIST OF BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

The Evening Telegraph gives the following list of general, special and local laws passed during the session, with some explanation of the scope and purpose of the general laws, where it is not sufficiently expressed in the bill :

GENERAL LAWS.

An act fixing and regulating the terms of all members of Council, and all city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors, elected by the people. [This act makes the term begin on the first Monday of March after election.]

An act for the prepayment of the postage on the Legislative Record as required by the postal laws of the United States.

An act repealing the proviso in the act of 1874, supplementary to the act for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the soldiers of this Commonwealth. [This amendment admits to the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools a number not to exceed 300 of the orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers who enlisted in the regiments of other States.]

An act authorizing the town councils and burgesses of boroughs to levy and collect a tax for gas and water purposes. [This act permits a special tax for these purposes, not to exceed eight mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation.]

A law to provide for irregularity in sealing up jury wheels, and the custody thereof. [It authorizes the Judges, if an irregularity appears constituting sufficient cause of challenge, to issue an order to take from the wheel the names, and make a new selection.]

An act relating to Courts. [It authorizes the Judges in districts where there is more than one Judge learned in the law, severally to try causes on the same trial list and with the same panel of jurors, and to hold separate courts for the disposition of causes in the Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and in Equity.

An act to authorize the entry of compulsory non-suits. [This act authorizes the Presiding Judge to direct the entry of judgement of non-suit, if in his opinion the plantiff shall have produced no such evidence as in law is sufficient to maintain the action, with right to appeal to Court in banc or Supreme Court.]

An act to authorize partnership associations to use a common seal in the execution of deeds, bonds and mortgages, and to acknowledge such instruments by their Chairman and Secretary.

An act authorizing the return of writs issued by Courts abolished or changed by the Constitution to the Court having jurisdiction at the return day of such writ.

An act defining and punishing the crime of kidnapping and concealing children for the purpose of extorting money. [This law imposes a penalty of $5,000 and fifteen years imprisonment.]

An act authorizing the holding of Orphans' Courts by other than regularly commissioned Judges in certain cases.

A supplement to "An act to provide for the destruction and to prevent the spread of Canada thistles," approved the 22d day of March, 1862. [Requires five days' notice to parties owning land on which Canadian thistles are growing of commencement of legal proceedings against them.]

An act to provide for appeals in cases where the county commissioners and auditors have failed or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of county treasurers. [Only affects Franklin and Lawrence counties.]

An act to extend the time for the completion of railroads authorized to be constructed by railroad or railway corporations of this Commonwealth under any general law. (It extends the time five years, but requires railroads accepting the privilege to hereafter hold their charters subject to the provisions of the Constitution.)

A supplement to the "Act authorizing the formation and regulation of railroad corporations," approved April 4, 1868. (This permits companies for constructing railroads, having a gauge not exceeding three feet, to place their capital stock at not less than $6,000 a mile, and file articles of association when $3,000 of stock per mile shall have been subscribed and ten per cent thereon paid.)

A supplement to the act to consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish, approved May 1, 1874. (It prohibits the killing of elk or wild deer, except between the first day of September and the first day of December.)

An act to provide for the election and appointment of trustees for the State normal schools and to further regulate their management. (Requires the school to be managed by eighteen trustees, twelve elected by contributors and six appointed by the Superintendant of Public Instruction. State appropriations to schools to be distributed by a Board consisting of Governor, Superintendent Public Instruction and Attorney General. Certificates to graduates as practical teachers must be signed by four out of the five examiners.)

A supplement to an act relating to writs of quo warranto, approved June 14th, 1836, and authorizing writs of quo warranto in certain cases. (It provides such writs may be issued by the Attorney General or any desiring to prosecute the same, by the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county.

An act relative to days of grace on negotiable paper. It makes statute law, what is the universal custom as three days of grace on negotiable paper.)

An act requiring recorders of deeds to prepare and keep in their respective offices a general, direct and adsectum index of deeds and mortages recorded therein, prescribing the duties of said recorders and declaring that the entries in said general index shall be notice to all persons.

A supplement to an act relative to forfeiture of charters or grant of special exclusive privileges to railroad, turnpike and plankroad corporations, approved May 15, 1874, prescribing the manner in which corporations shall consent to hold their charters subject to the provisions of the Constitution adopted December 16, 1873.

An act to punish persons for carrying concealed weapons within this Commonwealth.

An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and for the preservation of order at soldiers' encampments and reunions.

An act to provide for the erection of water troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads of this Commonwealth.

An act to amend an act entitled "An Act to authorize married women owning loans of the Commonwealth or of the city of Philadelphia, or of capital stock of any corporation of this Commonwealth to sell and transfer the same," approved the first day of April, A. D. 1864, extending the provisions of said act so as to include the loans as well as the capital stock of corporations of this Commonwealth.

An act authorizing the Attorney General, Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all outstanding claims due for work done and material furnished the Constitutional Convention.

An act authorizing common carriers, factors, commission merchants and other persons to sell goods, wares, merchandise, baggage and other property unclaimed or perishable upon which they have a lien.

Joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

An act to repeal an act to permit the voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and to restrain and regulate the sale of the same.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances providing contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved May 23, 1874. (This is the bill that changes the mode of assessment of real estate in Pittsburgh, and makes other alterations in the "Wallace law" of last year.)

A supplement to "An act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for the illegal increase thereof" approved the 20th day of April, 1874, amending the sixth section thereof. (It requires yearly publication of indebtedness, revenues, valuation, taxable property and assets of corporation.)

Joint resolutions providing for additional copies of Smull's Legislative Hand-Book.

Joint resolution providing for the printing of 5,000 additional copies of the special reports of the Geographical Survey of Pennsylvania on mineralogy and petroleum.

An act to provide for the publication of 13,500 copies of the tenth volume of the transaction of the State Agricultural Society.

An act in relation to the payment of the costs and expenses of the division of election districts. [Requires the cost to be paid from the treasury of the county.]

A further supplement to "an act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss by insolvent banks," approved March 31, 1860. [It requires publication of intention to establish a bank or increase its capital stock under free banking law.]

An act authorizing and regulating the making of local appropriations to schools commonly known as homes for friendless children. [It authorizes Courts of Common Pleas on petition to order the payment of money for the education and maintenance of children in "Homes," and also provides for the admission of friendless, destitute or vagrant children.]

An act to provide for the appointment of a State Board of five Centennial Managers for the international exhibition of the year 1876. [The Governor, State Treasurer and Secretary of Internal Affairs are made ex-officio members of the Board. It is to provide for full representation of the interests of the State in the exhibition.]

An act to provide for the temporary closing of any public street or public highway when the same may be needed for the use of any agricultural fair or any exhibition of the products of the soil, or mine, or of manufactures, machinery or works of art.

An act relating to the terms of offices of Judges learned in the law, being a supplement to the act of the 15th day of April, A. D. 1874, entitled "An act fixing the time when the term of office of Judges of the Supreme Court and other Judges learned in the law shall commence." [It fixed the term of Judges to commence the first of December after their election.]

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the taxation of corporations, approved April 24, A. D. 1874," construing the first proviso to the seventh section of the said act to include coal in the manufacture of coke. [This bill exempts from taxation coal used in the manufacture of coke.]

An act authorizing money for the propagation of fish. [Authorizes appropriation of $3,000 to co-operate with New Jersey in the propagation of shad in the Delaware river.]

An act authorizing the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Secretary of Internal Affairs to make additions to the building known as Land Department.

An act to authorize the change of venue in criminal cases.

An act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

An act to validate certain conveyances made by married woman.

An act relating to and authorizing changes of venue in civil cases.

An act to authorize the outgoing sheriffs in all counties where said sheriffs are paid by salary to deliver to their successors all unfinished and unexecuted writs and processes of any description.

An act relating to Orphans' Courts.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act relative to Courts of this Commonwealth," approved May 4, A. D. 1852, to provide for the service of writs in certain cases, to provide for the service of writs on agents, clerks, attorneys in fact, managers or general agents of non-resident defendants in certain cases.

An act to authorize several Judges throughout the Commonwealth, to fix the number of the regular terms of said several Courts, and the time for holding the same, the time for summoning the Grand Jury and for the return of constables, aldermen, justices of the peace to the same.

An act to make legal and valid all bonds or certificates of indebtedness heretofore issued by cities of the third class for building water works.

An act fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in coal mines.

An act to amend an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plank roads, approved the 8th day of April, 1861, and to extend the provisions thereof to all incorporations.

An act to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Legislative and Judicial Department of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for common schools, for the year. It requires all balances not drawn after the end of three months after the close of the fiscal year to revert to the treasury and be duly covered into the same. The following is a statement of the provisions made under the bill :

Salaries State officers, clerks and employees, and incidental Expenses Executive Department	$ 175,000
Support common schools	1,000,000
Printing and binding	50,000
Legislative Record (about)	25,000
Public buildings and grounds	6,000
Water supply public buildings	600
Fire companies, Harrisburg	700
Judicial salaries	510,000
Interests on funded debt	1,420,0 0
Chambersburg loan certificates	2,000
Postage and labor, office clerks House and Senate	1,600
George H. Cutler and H. H McCormick, expenses awarding contracts, June, 1874	300
Indexing journals	500
Stationary, printing, paper, fuel, repairs, distribution of laws and reports in accordance with contracts, about	40,000
Adjutant General's office, etc	1,512
Steel plate and engravings, State Capitol and Independence Hall	600
Commission to correct arms State	300
	3,237,112

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following statement shows the amounts appropriated by the various special appropriation bills that passed the Legislature :

Soldiers' Orphans School	$ 400,000
Pennsylvania Reform School	16,500
House of Refuge, Philadelphia	35,000
Penna. Institution Deaf and Dumb	38,000
Danville Insane Hospital	62,000
Harrisburg Insane Hospital	52,000
Dixmont Insane Asylum	45,000
Eastern Penitentiary	35,000
Western Penitentiary	35,000
Media Training School	23,000
Penna. Institute for the Blind	39,000
Pensions and Gratuities	50,000
Board of Public Charities	7,700
Serving Writs of Election	116

A number of local laws were also passed, but as they are not of general interest we have omitted them.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN—*Dear Sir:*—It is hardly fair when there are so many items of interest not to permit the county to know what is going on.

In the first place moving is on the rampage; here, there and every place and corner we see house-hold articles being thrown around. The only move of interest is the one being made by Dr. Rothrock, of Beech Creek, through here to near your hilly city. It is believed, however, to be a short shift for he never did and never will stay away longer than two years. Next on the list is Joseph Wagoner, commonly called proud foot, who moved a frame from Marsh Creek to a foundation built last summer in the suburbs of our city.

A camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, will be organized here, Wednesday, March 31. Their prospects are quite favorable, nearly thirty charter members already.

We had the epizooty, then the measles and now the alcoholiczooty. This disease has been raging across the waters for quite a number of years. We often wondered why the hospital for the afflicted was closed over here, but the reason is plain now, viz: they thought it not fair for one to have all the profits derived from the sale, but wanted an equal division. The sale of this disease requires a government license, which our neighbors forgot to get, and have been guilty of a crime, punishable by law, to the tune of not less than six months imprisonment and $1000 cash besides costs. Our friend, Samuel, the respected proprietor of the Eagleville Hotel, is being prosecuted by the diseased citizens for a crime they are guilty of themselves, but which remains to be proven upon Sam, who has paid all the license the law requires. If the B. C's walt to keep tavern and sell to minors and others the alcoholiczooty, let them pay their license and not jump from the frying pan into the fire. Eagleville is able to govern itself which Beech Creek is not. So do to others as you would have others do to you. FAIR PLAY.

THE FLOOD.—Last Monday night, at about eleven o'clock, the water of Spring Creek rose higher than at any time within the last five years. There was quite an excitement around the Bush House, and at one time it was feared, that the planing mill dam would give way and let that large body of water upon us, carrying destruction, devastation, and perhaps loss of life in its mad rush to the father of waters. The basement floor of the *Watchman* office was covered about four inches deep; we were fortunate enough to escape, although it came uncomfortably near us. The water covered Water street at a point just below our office. But speaking of floods and the mad rush of waters which have burst their bonds and asserted their freedom, and it is nothing as compared to the flood of eager buyers at the store of Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, near the depot; and to add to the general excitement which centres around this locality, is the flood of people, men, women, and children, to buy groceries at this famous store; none are turned away empty, but all are satisfied and they soon return again and bring their friends, to add volume to the constantly increasing flood. The usual quiet which has surrounded the Bush House is dispelled, and things have the appearance of the busy, restless life of a great metropolis.

The "Housekeeper" of our Health.

The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly healed under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their preserving and somewhat protracted use the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of their great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

—We don't know of anything that will lay a man upon his back so quickly, as to step unexpectedly upon a gob of soft soap. It don't even give him a chance to yell.

—It may be all right, but it looks a little suspicious, to say the least, to see a man cutting across lots after dark, with a fence rail and an axe on his shoulder.

—When you see a man coming out of his house at about eight o'clock A. M., with a pecled nose and his hair full of dough, you may be pretty certain there's been a slight misunderstanding between himself and wife.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 12th inst. in an article of the Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania (Medical), and in the list of Graduates we see the name of our friend and schoolmate, Dr. Wm. A. Jacobs, of Boalsburg. We are glad to know that he has been successful—sorry, however, that he has had very poor health for some time. Hope he will soon regain his former good health and then enter into the duties of his profession. We bespeak for him a bright, prosperous and happy future. D. H. F.

March 29, 1875.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

SUTTON'S LEISURE HOUR MISCELLANY.—This work has now reached Part 10, and will be completed in 40 parts. It is issued fortnightly by the "Aldine Company," 58 Maiden Lane, New York, at 25 cents a number, and is sold by subscription only. The miscellany is a literary and art scrap book tastefully gotten up, each part containing a frontispiece from the London Art Journal on heavy plate paper. Will the pulisher please forward us parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, as they failed to reach us.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.—The number of *Harper's Weekly* dated April 3, issued this week, should be read by every voter in the United States, on account of two or three of its pictures. The first of these is Gladstone letting the Infallible Popish Cat—a very dangerous looking animal—out of John Bull's bag. Emperor William and Victor Emmanual are looking on, each holding his empty national bag, having shaken his cat out. Brother Jonathan regards Gladstone's operation with indignation, and is carrying off Uncle Sam's bag, which evidently contains a very heavy cat, with careful solicitude.

The second is a picture of a shepherd dismissing his flock of white sheep from church because one black sheep had taken a front seat. The haste the white sheep are making to get out before the benediction is pronounced is capitally represented. The Bible on the pulpit is labeled : "Only for white people," and the venerable shepherd with his crook is evidently in great distress. This caricature is based upon a paragraph of news which stated that a negro woman marched into the Meade Memorial Episcopal Church, Manchester, Va., and took a front seat beside a lady. The latter went to the vestry-room and informed the rector, Rev. Mr. Simms, who decided that the best way to get out of the difficulty was to dismiss the congregation without any services, which he did.

A third picture shows President Grant offering a starveling, dying baby, called Civil Service to a Salry Camp called the Democratic party, who turns away with contempt. A fat colored nurse named the Republican party has already rejected it.

The regular price of Harper's publications is $4.00 a year, but we will furnish any one of them with the REPUBLICAN for $5.25, making a saving on the two of 75 cents. Address Edward T. Tuten, Bellefonte, Pa. Those wishing to order direct from publishers can address Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

We have received a beautiful song and chorus entitled "Sadie Darling" published by F. W Helmick, 278 Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sent to every part of the United States upon receipt of price which is only 35 cents.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

GOLD 1.16

The Pittsburg *Commercial* says: The favorable weather of the last few days has had an enlivening effect upon trade, and the Liberty and Wood street dealers report a better business than at any time this season. There is therefore good reason for believing that when the weather becomes more settled trade will be much better than it was a year ago.

The farming community are in better condition to make liberal purchases than they have been for some time past, as crops have been abundant and prices good.

In manufacturing districts, things do not look as bright, for mechanical classes have not, as a rule, been fully employed during the past year. In our immediate neighborhood we must be content to see trade restricted to the bare necessities as long as the stoppage in the iron trade continues.

From the West the reports are encouraging for an active spring trade. In their annual circular Messrs. Young & Co., of Chicago, state that an unusual proportion of the crop is in the hands of the farmers. Figures are given to show that nearly fifty-two million bushels spring wheat remain yet to be marketed. Nearly forty-six million bushels of this are in that section of the country embraced by Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. Today the market made a rapid advance, and should the price continue to advance this immense accumulation of grain will soon find its way to market and must have an inspiring effect upon trade.

The *Bulletin* has the following remarks on the progress of the Spring trade:

"The fair days of the past week have had a very beneficial effect upon trade in general, as they have given promise that the long winter has at last broken up, and that the warm weather will soon be here. The effect is to stimulate the movement of freight all over the country, and the forwarders predict a very healthy trade as soon as the season is fairly open. Most of the Eastern States are now sending large quantities of manufactured goods to this market, which furnish westward bound freights for all the trunk railroads. The movement has shown a very perceptible increase during the past two weeks, and is already nearly double what it was last fall. In return, the railroads and steamboats have good cargoes to the Eastern States, which are composed mostly of foreign goods, and whisky. From this city to the West the movement is very active, and it said that many buyers are now in the city making purchases, and that the quantity of freight going forward will shortly increase. The Southern market has not as yet felt the effect of the revival in business, probably owing to political troubles, but few goods are, therefore, going South; but large quantities of cotton are coming North, and this furnishes most of the steamships with cargoes. Some small lots of vegetables have been sent forward but the season is yet too early for this trade. The general indications are that trade is reviving, and its volume is expected to increase rapidly as soon as the weather becomes settled. The navigation of the sound is now practically unobstructed, and a few more mild days will open the Hudson river its full length. Then it is thought business will become really active. The navigation companies both upon the Hudson river and Long Island sound are preparing for active work. Their vessels are being overhauled and put in first-class condition, so that when the demand comes they will be prepared to meet it.

It will be seen, by reference to our foreign reports, that wheat commands a better price in many Western cities than it does here. This is owing to the low rates of freight at which the Trunk lines of railroad are carrying grain to the seaboard cities, as compared with the rates from Bellefonte. Unjust discrimination, on the part of the Railroad Companies, seems to be the order of the day. For example, bar iron and glass being carried from Bellefonte to Philadelphia at the rate of *four* dollars per ton of 2000 pounds and on wheat the freight is *six* dollars per ton of 2000 pounds. Why this unjust discrimination should exist, is a mystery, for a ton of iron or a ton of glass is worth from three to four times as much as a ton of wheat, which goes very far to prove that the organization of the Grangers was a necessity, to enable farmers to protect their own interests. The farmers are in the majority, and thorough organization and harmonious action will enable them to compel the railroads of our state to yield and adopt just rates of freigh. It is only a question of time.

There is some demand for potatoes, but very few are being offered for sale at present.

There is a wide difference as to the commercial value, between seller and buyer. It is our opinion, that last year's prices cannot be maintained. There was a tremendous crop in the State of New York last year, which is being imported into our state on "through rates of freight," which will soon stock our local market; at all events this importation will have a tendency to keep down the price.

—Trade in carpet tacks and claw hammers begins to brighten up.

—Mr. Paudunk went down cellar the other night to split his kindlings for morning. While he was engaged in his work, he chanced to look over his shoulder for a moment, and as he did so, his eyes fell upon some white object lying back in the coal-bin. He looked at it for about a second, then uttered a terrific yell, dropped his axe and fled up the stairway as if pursued by forty fiends. He dashed into the kitchen, his face deathly white, and his hair standing on end, and with rapid strides crossed the floor disappeared beneath the breakfast table, where he sat as if completely scared out of his senses. It was some time before he could be induced to come out from under the table, and when he did, his teeth rattled, and his body shook as if with an ague, and when asked what the matter was, all he could get out was "gr-gr-ghost 'n coal-bin!," and then he commenced to shake worse than ever and crawled in under the table again. Some of the male boarders, who happened to be in the house, then armed themselves with clubs and case-knives and started down stairs to ascertain what had caused the trouble. They seized the lamp which Mr. Paudunk had left on the stairs, and with cautions tread, approached the coal-bin. When within a few feet of the bin, they raised their clubs, as if about to dispatch some formidable foe, turned on the light, and—good heavens! there they saw—why simply a little drift of snow which had blown in through a crack in the cellar window onto the coal heap. The crowd then dropped their weapons and dispersed, as if nothing had happened. But the servant girl says they looked a little pale around the gills when they emerged from the cellar. It is thought Mr. Paudunk, under proper treatment, will not be a lunatic for life, but his brain was awfully muddled.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

We noticed in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dea. John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipent consumption by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as applied to Consumption.

If Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders for the use of the Cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
50 6m 42 Cedar St., New York.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you ?
Do you want a good appetite ?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness ?
Do you want energy ?
Do you want to sleep well ?
Do you want to build up your constitution ?
Do you want to feel well ?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling ?

If you do try KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic!

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Dibility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkle, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are trying to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

259 TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE 259

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms, removed by Dr. E. F. Kunkle, 259 North Ninth St. Send for circular, or ask your druggist for a bottle of KUNKLE'S WORM SYRUP. It never fails. Price $1. 10-4t

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.

The standard remedies for all disease of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philapelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration; for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cold will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulent and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed, mixes with the food and prevents sourring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of SIXTH and ARCH STS., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggests throughout the country. 10-8t

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 31, 1875.

The trade of our town has been very quiet and inactive, during the past fortnight. This however is not unusual at this season of the year. The first of April being a general annual "settling up" and pay-day,—the debtor class generally commence several days previous, which more or less interferes with ordinary business. It is to be hoped, that after the crisis shall have passed, that everybody will feel benefitted to an extent, that will enable

FASHIONS! Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar

The only Magazine that IMPORTS STYLES and SELLS Patterns of them. Only $1.10 a year, with Premium. See Below!!

3114. Polonaise—Very stylish in the new goods. Pattern with *Cloth Model*, 50 cents.

3205. Ladys' Cont—Very neat in Baize, Linen or Camel's-hair. Pattern with *Cloth Model*, 25 cents.

3123. Ladies' Waist — Long front—very stylish for street suits.—Pattern with *Cloth Model*, 25 cents.

3201. Ladies' Waist — Something entirely new —Very desirable.—Pattern with *Cloth Model*, 25 cents.

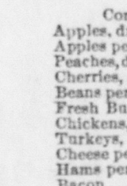
3210. Miss's Waist—becoming to any figure. In any goods. Pattern with *Cloth Model*, 25 cts.

3504. For spring and summer goods—shirt strings and no for laundrying. Pattern with *Cloth Model*, 50 cents.

We give a perfect CLOTH MODEL with every pattern, which shows just how to put the garment together, after being cut by the pattern. They are PERFECT GUIDES.

Any Pattern on this page mailed on receipt of marked price.

Smith's "Instant Dress Elevator."



This CUT shows the Upper Part of the Skirt (wrong side out), with the "Elevator" fixed in. You can raise your skirt while passing a muddy place, and then let it fall, or you can keep it raised. It keeps the skirt from the Filth. It Loops the skirt in a Tasteful and Fashionable Manner. It draws all the fullness to the back, making the "straight front." It Saves more than Ten Times its Cost. It can be changed from One Dress to another. Price, 45 cents each.

GREAT OFFER! Those who send to A. Burdette Smith One Year's Subscription ($1.10) for his 'BAZAAR' THIS MONTH, will get Their Choice of TWO of the above Patterns, and "Smith's Instant Dress Elevator," mailed to them FREE, as THEIR PREMIUM! OR he will send you a certificate which will entitle you to select your premium at any time.

GET UP A CLUB!

GOLD COIN! We shall give away $2,135.00 in GOLD COIN to 102 Persons who get up the largest Clubs for the 'BAZAAR' between NOW and First of AUGUST. The person who gets up the LARCEST CLUB will get $250.00. Next largest, $200.00. Next largest, $150.00. Next, $100.00, etc. We gave $1,350.00 in Gold on last BAZAAR to 50 persons, whose names and addresses will be found in this BAZAAR, with the number that each one sent. Get a copy. Sample copy mailed for 25 cents. "SMITH'S INSTRUCTION BOOK, or, Secrets of Dress-making," 10 cents a year. Catalogue mailed for one stamp.

Address, very plain, **A. BURDETTE SMITH,**

P. O. Box 5055. 914 Broadway, New York City.

them to drop the "hard times" proverb and go to work with full confidence that the world still moves.

The flour trade has improved within the last week, but sales are confined to a very limited territory.

There has been but a small amount of wheat offered since our last report, owning to the roads breaking up and the low pri e offered.

The grain trade of the West is looking up.

CLEVELAND.—Wheat 1.13@1.18.

CINCINNATI.—Wheat is steady, Red 1.10a1.15. Corn 68a70. Oats 69a70.

CHICAGO.—Wheat, No. 2 Spring 94, and in demand. Corn 67 cents.

WHEAT—Is in fair demand and strong, with light offering. Red $1.25a1.26; Amber $1.26a1.28; White $1.30a1.37.

CORN—In active request, and strong. Yellow 83a84 cents, chiefly former; Mixed 83c.

OATS—Steady. White 68a71 cents; Mixed 65 a67 cents.

RYE $1.00

CLOVERSEED—Firm. Western 11a11¼ cents; Penna. 10½a11 cents.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 00
Red wheat	1 00
Rye per bushel	90
Corn, ears	60
Corn, shelled	65
Oats	55
Clover seed, choice	5.75
Flour, retail per barrel	6.00
Flour, wholesale	5.50
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$25 00
Hay Mixed per ton	20 00
STRAW FOR GLASS WORKS.	
Oat straw for packing per ton	10 00
Wheat straw, short per ton	8 00
STRAW AT PAPER MILL.	
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	11 00
Short straw per ton	8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	8
Apples per bus	75
Peaches, dried, per lb	15
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	30
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	22
Hams per lb	18
Bacon	13 & 14
Sides	—
Lard per lb	15
Eggs per doz	20
Tallow, per pound	7
Rags	—
Potatoes per bushel	75
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6c
Pork by the hog	5c
Cod Fish per lb., Boneless	12½c
Cod Fish, whole	8c
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20c
Oranges per doz	50c
Grapes, per lb	40c

—Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31, 1875

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	21½	21¾
" 5-20, c. '65, M. and N	17¾	18¼
" " " '64, " "	18¼	18⅜
" " " '65, " "	20¾	21
" " " '65, J. and J	19⅝	19¾
" " " '67, " "	20¾	20⅞
" " " '68, " "	20¾	20⅞
" 10-40, coupon	15	15⅛
" Pacific 6's cy	19⅜	19¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	15½	15⅝
" " c. 1881	15⅝	15⅝
Gold	16¾	16⅞
Silver	107	109
Pennsylvania	55½	55⅝
Reading	57	57⅛
Philadelphia & Erie	19¾	19⅞
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50⅞
" Valley, Ex. Div	62½	62¾
United R. R. of N. J	150¾	151
Oil Creek	9½	10¾
Northern Central	83	83¼
Central Transportation	44¾	45
Nesquehoning	54½	55
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '80	103	103½

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND **DIPLOMA OF HONOR** AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, **in America as well as Europe.** Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New Solo** and **Combination Stops. Superb Etagere** and other **Cases of new designs.**

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Danchy & Co.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing, with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Vol. 7 No. 9-9m.

JUST READY—ENTIRELY NEW—AUTHENTIC—COMPLETE

life and Labors of DAVID LIVINGSTONE,

BY REV. J. E. CHAMBLISS.

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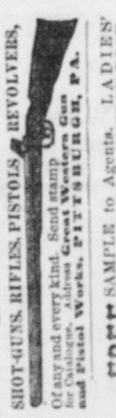

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Legal Notices.

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11-4t JACOBY HARTMAN.

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Terms easy. Any person in quest of a good farm will do well to examine this before purchasing elsewhere.

9-tf MICHAEL BROWN.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that application will be made under an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29, 1874, for the Charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Evangelical Lutheran Church at Pine Hall," the character and object of which corporation is to engage in the worship of Almighty God, according to the faith and discipline of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the State of Pennsylvania; and for this end to possess and enjoy all the rights, privileges and benefits of incorporations. Applications for the approval of the charter of incorporation will be made before His Honor J. H. Orvis on Saturday, April 3rd, 1875.

A. HOY, Solicitor.

10-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the 20th day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Borough of Unionville, in the county of Centre, the following described real estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of James Lucas, deceased, in a certain tract of land bounded and described as follows, on the north and west by lands of the Snow Shoe Land Association, on the east by lands of Dr. J. M. Blair, on the south by lands of A. R. Hall and others containing 700 acres, more or less, all but 60 acres of which is covered with a valuable growth of timber, about 60 acres is cleared. This land is easy of access, being situated about four miles from Unionville on the pike leading from Bellefonte to Philipsburg. There is on the land a story and half house situated on the pike above mentioned.

Terms 10 per cent is be paid down on day of sale, the balance of one half of purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

J. M. BLAIR, Administrator.

7-7t

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given that Sec. 3 Act of Assembly, April 29, 1874, "An Act for the incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," that an application will be made to the Court of Centre county for the incorporation of an Association or Organization to be known as the "National Executive Committee of the Junior Sons of '76" the object and aim of which is "to maintain man's national right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The said Association or Corporation to be perpetual and subject to the Act of Assembly above mentioned. 12-3t

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that Martin L. Leitzell of Potter township, has filed his application for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern at Potter's Mills.

A. WILLIAMS, Prothonotary.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that Samuel H. Kunes of Liberty Township, has filed his application for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern in Eagleville.

A. WILLIAMS, 13-3t Prothonotary.

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PRODUCE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESSS a Stamp denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The Taxes Embraced Within the Provisions of the Law Above Quoted are the Following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in access of $1,000	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of still	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyence)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to John H. Burrows, Collector of Internal Revenue at Williamsport, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1875, and WITHOUT FUETHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., February 1, 1875.

The Collector or his Deputy will be at the Bush House in Bellefonte, April 29th, for the purpose of receiving taxes. 12-5t

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county there will be sold at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on the 23rd of April, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following valuable Real Estate:

A two story frame dwelling house and lot on the south side of High street, opposite the county jail, being the north-west quarter of lot No. 68 in the borough of Bellefonte. The lot being 30 feet front and 72 feet 4 inches deep, late the property of James H. Hinton, deceased.

Terms, one-half on confirmation of sale and the residue within one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

JOHN L. KURTZ, Administrator of J. H. Hinton, dec'd.

12-3t

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Miscellaneous.

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Prospectus.

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together with a variety of able and interesting articles upon the important Questions of the Day. A large portion of the articles, especially those descriptive of travel, will be

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RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 15th, 1874, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia	12.55 p. m
" " " Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
" " " Williamsp't	9.15 p. m
" arr. at Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
" " " Buffalo	9.00 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
" " Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
" " Williamsport	8.35 a. m
" " Lock Haven	9.45 a. m
" " Renovo	11.10 a. m
" " arr. at Erie	8.05 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia,	8.00 a. m
" " " Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
" " " Williamsport	6.20 p. m
" " arr. at Lock Haven	7.30 p. m
LOCK HAVEN Accom. leaves Harris'g	9.15 a m
" " " Wmsp't	2.05 p m
" " leaves Lock Haven	3.10 p m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven	6.40 a m
" " " Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisb'g	12.10 a. m
" " " Philadelphia	4.15 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie	11.20 a. m
" " " Renovo	8.25 p. m
" " " Lock Haven	9,45 p. m
" " " Williamsp't	10.50 p. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg	2.30 a. m
" " arr. at Phila	6.50 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Emporium	8.55 p. m
" " " Renover	10.40 p m
" " " Lock Haven	11.55 p m
" " " Williamsport	1.10 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg	4.20 a m
" " " Philadelphia	8.05 a m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven	11 25 a m
" " " Williamsport	12.25 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg	4.00 p m
" " " Philade.phia	7.30 p m

Mail East connect east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S & M. S. R. W. and at Corry with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Erie Mail and Elmira Mail make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	A.M.	Mail. P.M.	Exs. P.M.
Leave Tyrone	0	8 30	6 45	
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52	
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01	
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15	
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23	
Martha	17	9 13	7 33	
Julian	21	9 22	7 44	
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56	
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05	
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10	
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19	
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22	
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35	
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45	
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52	
Howard	40	10 38	9 02	
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13	
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18	
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32	
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37	
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42	

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15	
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21	
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 25	
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40	
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45	
Howard	15	10 38	4 00	
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09	
Curtin	21	10 54	4 15	
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25	
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38	
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41	
Milesburg	24	11 20	4 50	
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54	
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04	
Julian	34	11 57	5 15	
Martha	36	12 08	5 26	
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35	
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44	
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	5 58	
Vail	52	12 48	6 03	
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08	
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	6 15	

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10 A.M.	2 25 P.M.
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	5 35
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10 P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intesection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy F	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 50 p. and 5 15 p. m.; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

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For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received.

First Prize Medal, (Franklin Institute,)		1874
" Silver " (Grand Piano)		1858
" Prize " Crystal Palace World Fair N Y		53
" Gold " American Inst., N. Y		1848
" Prize " Maryland Inst., Baltimore		1848
" Silver " Franklin Inst., Phila.		1845

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v

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

☞ NOTE.—We earnestly desire that this department of our paper shall be made as useful as possible to our Agricultural friends, and therefore extend a cordial invitation to all parties interested, to favor us with contributions. Individuals who have made useful experiments and yet do not feel competent to write them up in form for publication, if they will favor us with the results we will take pleasure in putting them in proper shape.

THE FARM.

Grandmother Grey by the window sat,
And looked at the setting sun,
And watched the cows as they slowly came,
From the pasture one by one;
And back again to the "long ago"
Her memory traveled fast,
While the dim eye closed as she lived again
'Mid scenes of the happy past.

"Let me see," she mumured; "Ah, yes I know
It was there by the pasture gate,
That Robin, with milk pail and stool,
For my coming used to wait.
It was just a week of our wedding day,
That he fell so sick—and died;
And I laid my heart in the grave with him
And loved none other beside.

"But, ah! it was for my father's sake
That I wedded Farmer Grey,
And we've both been tender and true and kind
As the years have slipped away.
But I wonder much when the hour comes
That my soul shall be called above,
Shall I, as the wife of Farmer Grey,
Seek Robin, my only love!"

And the sun went down in the golden west
And the cows came safely home,
As Grandmother Grey by the window sat,
While her thoughts seemed yet to roam.
But the angels came for her waiting soul
While the twilight shadows fell,
And Grandmother Grey, the farmer's wife,
With Robin had gone to dwell.

The Independence of Farming.

There really is no such thing as independence— that is, entire freedom from the aid of our fellow beings. Society is so bound together that, either near or remote, we are dependent upon one another. This results from the complex condition of civilization, greatly increased by highly wrought refinement. Yet the humblest individual has the power of securing some of the products of art and genius; and things which once were a rarity to the highest circles, are now a necessity among the poor.

In the various vocations followed, there is a vital difference. Those who are depending upon others for employment are, in a greater degree, bound to consult the will of their fellow men, than those who can continue in it without such aid. Though not desirable to be compelled to labor or desist, at the wish of another, yet it is a need of the day; but the trouble is, far too many seek such situations, because then there is no anxiety; the contract is to fill, then entire leisure follows. When it can be avoided, such a position should not be taken. It is a mistake many make, because in the beginning, they cannot see where the difference lies, and in it there is little or no advancement.

Throughout the land, a cry goes forth from those who, deprived of employment find themselves on the threshold of charity. Their dependence upon the needs of others for work, gave good rewards while the demand lasted; but when withdrawn, no means of maintaining their ceaseless wants are in their power. Here is where the farmer's advantage lies. He can always find work on the farm and never needs to be idle. Though often luxuries are denied, the essentials of life are always at hand. If prudent forethought has been the guide of the year, his meat and bread are almost invariably sure. In the west, where the insects have been such a scourge, there is want; but what ratio does it bear to the destitute in our cities? Again, it is only in a limited section that the inhabitants are accepting aid in the west, while year after year from our metropolises comes the same recital of "no work," "no capital," "no possible means of support but the hand of charity."

In view of these facts, why is it rural employment is so unpopular? Why does it occupy such a low scale in the opinion of the young? It is because they do not know the true value thereof, and the independence of the vocation. The man engaged in it is his own master; his farm is his dominion. Properly speaking, he is the most independent man on the earth. He has complete control of his time; can come and go, with none to call him in question. The artisan and clerk may find their services dismissed, but the farmer learns that almost all, or any article of food will command some reward, which often is so small as to dishearten the producer; but he should remember the great difference between something and nothing—between being able to secure sustenance himself, and accepting it from benevolence. The employer may dismiss his waiters and book keepers, to retrench expenses, but he still wants his flour and apples. He cannot suspend his need of the farmer's supplies. Though we do not occupy the easiest position in life, yet our footing is the most sure. The freaks of fortune play less wildly with us than any others; we are too well grounded to be affected by those changeful breezes.

"SHUT your eyes and listen mit me," said Uncle Van Heyde. "Veil, de first night I open store I counts de monied and finds him nix right; I counts him and dere be tree gone; and vat yer tink I does den?" "I can't say." "Vy, did not count him any more, and he comes out shcost right ever since."

Barley.

It is in the reduction of malt liquor and ardent spirits, and in the fattening of live-stock, that our barley crops are chiefly consumed. We have no doubt that it would be better for the whole community, if this grain were more largely used in the form of butchers' meat, and greatly less in that of beer and whiskey. It has been customary to farmers to look upon distillation as beneficial to them, from the ready market which it affords for barley, and more especially for the lighter qualities of this and other grain crops. But this is a very short-sighted view of the matter, for careful calculation shows that, when the laboring man spends a shilling in the dram shop, not more than a penny of it goes for the agricultural produce (barley) from which gin or whiskey is made; where as when he spends the same sum with the butcher or baker, nearly the whole amount goes for the raw material, and only a fraction for the tradesman's profits. And not only so, but the man who spends part of his wages upon strong drink diminishes, both directly and indirectly, his ability to buy wholesome food or clothing; so that, apart from the moral and social bearing on this question, it can abundantly be shown that whiskey or beer is the very worst form for the farmer in which his grain can be consumed. Were £50,000,000 at present annually spent in Great Britain upon ardent spirits (not to speak of the bees) employed in purchasing bread, meat, dairy produce, vegetables, woolen and linen clothing, farmers would, on the one hand, be relieved from oppressive rates, and, on the other, have such an increased demand for their staple products as would far more than compensate for the closing of what is at present the chief outlet for their barley.—*English Farm Book.*

We commend the above to the thoughtful consideration of those farmers in this country—we could wish there were none such—who are either indifferent or opposed to the temperance refrom, lest it should interfere with the sale of their corn or rye, which is now so largely consumed by distillers.

WEARING OUT OF SOILS.

It is common to hear people in the far west boast that they can take crop after crop from the virgin soils for several successive years without impairing the general fertility thereof. This is regarded as something marvelous and as something that could not occur in any other part of the world. It is, however, clear that the representation has been overdrawn. Only in the bottoms, such as that of the Muskingum, and Scioto, in Ohio, is there any greater degree of permanence in this continual cropping and this chiefly from the fact that fertilizing agents are brought down from the high lands above them. In the flat lands the stability of the great richness is little more than in the lands of the older States. In Ohio especially, land, once superior quality for corn and wheat, have become so run down that they are given over to sheep walks, as being the only sure thing—at least the surest return that can be made from the land.

We can do nearly as much here in the east. We have known land near Philadelphia which has been under culture perhaps a hundred years, produce corn six successive years in fair quantity, with no artificial aid but a little 'shoveling,' which means rich earth scraped together here and there and put in the hills when the corn is planted.

The fact is, land is pretty much the same all the world over in its adaption to certain crops. When things are forced to grow in land not well suited to their growth they soon fail, even when well-cared for; but when they find their natural element no great amount of artificial aid is required to keep the land in good condition for years.

Even in the older countries of Europe, where land has been in cultivation for a thousand years, has this principle been found to hold good. Experiments have been made with cereals—first selecting land known to be favorable to some special thing, and then by manuring annually lightly with material also known to be favorable to the plant. Crop after crop has been taken for twenty years, and the last has been as good as the first.

Yet with all these facts we often read of the question being discussed. Will soils wear out? We believe there is no such thing in nature. Some of the elements will of course be much diminished, and will need an occasional replenishing; but we would not suppose our digestive organs had worn out because we feel hungry, and neither in any sensible light can we suppose soil will wear out.

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WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

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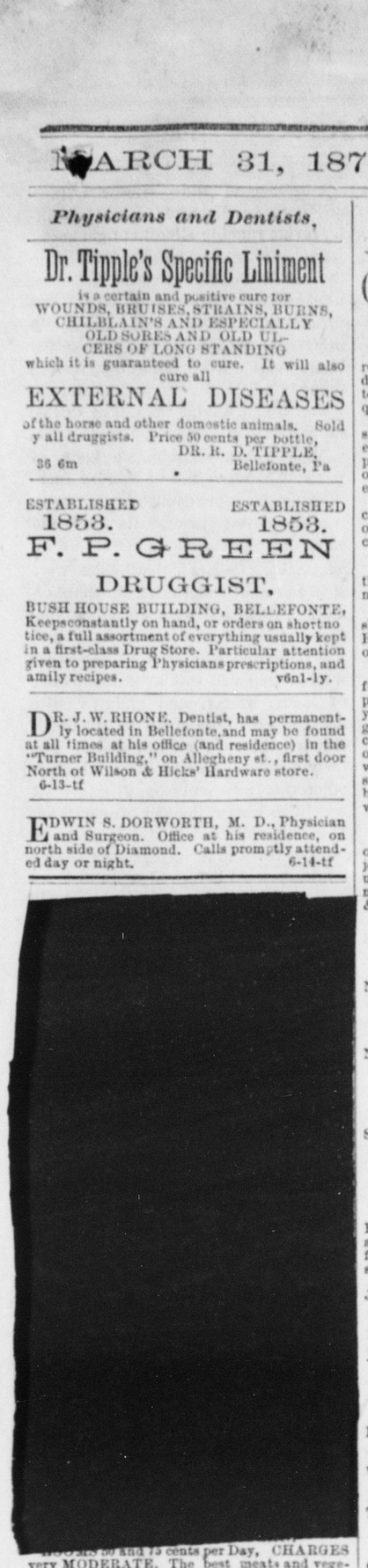

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NOT A DYE.—Heimstreet's "Hair Coloring is not a Dye, and its operation is not by any chemical effect, but by a natural restoration of the glands, thus giving the hair the color it originally had.

NATURALNESS.—When the hair is dyed, its color is leaden hued and unnatural, but when restored by HEIMSTREET'S HAIR COLORING, its appearance is so perfectly natural that no one can detect the use of any Restorative.

STAINLESS. — While the Restorative acts promptly on the hair, it leaves no stain or mark whatever on the skin. It is composed of ingredients that form a perfect dressing as well as a coloring, so that no oils, &c., are necessary.

THIS MOST EFFECTIVE of all the Hair Restorers is for sale by all druggists at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Numerous certificates from those who have used it are in the possession of the proprietors.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., New York.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., Wholesale Ag'ts, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.

PARK'S BALSAM

OR
WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

BALSAM.—Nothing is more soothing to the irritated membranes than the pure BALSAMS of which this medicine is composed.

WILD CHERRY.—The true bark of Wild Cherry is an unfailing specific for all throat and pectorial diseases.

TAR.—The wonderful healing properties of Tar when united with the other ingredients, render PARK'S BALSAM the most efficient Cough Medicine ever offered to the public.

CONSUMPTION. — The many cases of Consumption that have been cured justify us in the assertion that it is the very best medicine for that disease ever discovered.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

STEPHEN FISK, of New York, says his daughter had consumption, and terbucles had formed in her lungs. He was induced to try Park's Balsam, which effected a speedy cure.

T. EDWARD FLEET, of Brooklyn says, I think it is the best medicine for affections of the lungs I ever used.

G. S. FANCHER, of New York says, I feel fully persuaded that Park's Balsam has saved my life.

We have in our possession hundreds of certificates from others, and all of the same cheering import. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Address all orders to JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., 8 and 9 College Place, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors.

EGYPTIAN

Rat and Vermin Destroyer

FOR EXTERMINATING RATS, MICE, WATER BUGS, ROUCHES, RED ANTS, &c.

STRENGTH.—When a Rat tastes the Egyptian Destroyer, his death warrant is signed, sure. It cannot fail to kill. It also creates great thirst, and the rat will search for water out of doors, and not die in his hole, to cause a stench that cannot be got out.

ATTRACTIVENESS.—Rats are the shrewdest of vermin. It is hard to get them to eat poison. An ingredient in the Egyption Destroyer is a perfect bait, and they are attracted rather than freightened be it. "Rats (not children) cry for it.

KEEPING SOFT.—People know how the ordinary Rat Pastes dry up and become useless, causing annoyance and loss. The Egyptian Destroyer is fully warranted to keep soft, fresh and effective in any climate for years.

SURE DEATH.—The Egyptian Destroyer kills every time. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials are now in the hands of the proprietors, substantiating its great merits as the best preparation for destroying Vermin in the world. Be sure and ask for the "Egyptian," and take no other.

Put up in large glass bottles. Price, 25 cts. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., AGENTS, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.
METROPOLITAN MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors.
6-30-1y

HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE GRAND PRINCIPLE that operates in these wonderful medicines is the power that they possess in purifying the turbid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

Both the ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bunions, Burns, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Fistula, Gout, Limbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Ring-Worms, Salt Rheums, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetter, Ulcers, Venereal sores, Wounds of all kinds.

USE HOLLOWAY'S EXPECTORANT for the absolute cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest, and all affections of the Pulminary nature.

CAUTION.

Be careful and see that each bottle has the Holloway and Co. trade mark on it.

Price, 25cts., 62cts., and $1.00; great saving in buying large sizes.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., PROP'RS.
9 College Place, N. Y.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.
6-30-1y

THE VOICE OF MASONRY

AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, IS NOW IN ITS 13th YEAR. It contains a full account of all matters pertaining to craft, supplied by its large corps of able contributors, both at home and abroad, and is one of the best mediums of Masonic information. PRICE $2 PER YEAR, in advance, with Masonic Chromo, $2.50. Send 25 cents for sample copy

Address VOICE OF MASONARY,
No 183 West Monroe St Chicago Ill., and No. 8 College Place or P.O. Box 1789, New York City
6-30-1y

MEDICAL.

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief space afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.
6-tf

W. & L. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
5-33-tf

BAKERIES.

H. D. YERGER'S
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY
STORE.

In the marble front of T. R. Reynolds, is really and truly the place to buy
BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, RAISIN NUTS AND CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

ICE CREAM

is a specialty and will be kept at al times and at all hours by him.
BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, NUTS, RAISINS, ORANGES, LEMONS, ICE CREAM, &c., &c., all sold by him at the most reasonable rates. Call and see him and rest assured that you will not be disappointed.
H. D. YERGER,
v6n15-1v Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.,
BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,
of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establisment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
ONLY
LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.
Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed,
Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA.
Penna. R. R. Office, Agnet, Bellefonte. 32-1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no6-tf

Philadelphia Advertisements

S. L. KIRK, SON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
130 North Third Street, Corner of Cherry, PHILADELPHIA.

Have in store and offer for sale, at the lowest market prices, and on the most reasonable terms, a large and well assorted stock of GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, FISH, CHEESE, &c., selected with care in this, New York and Baltimore markets, to which the attention of Country Dealers is particularly requested. 13-1y

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centenaial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employedin the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservatien as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annm will be paid on all payments of Centenial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia

For Sale or To Let.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has on hand some first-class two-horse wagons which they will dispose of for cash.—They intend keeping on hand wagons of the most improved style and finish. Persons wishing a first class wagon will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
GEO. RIDER & SON,
6-8-tf Central City, Centre co., Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

A WIRE MILL AND SPIRAL SPRING FACTORY, together with an excellent

WATER POWER!

ALL NEW AND IN PERFECT ORDER!

Situate on Logan's Branch just above Valentine's Forges, about one-half mile from Bellefonte. Also as much land as may be desired for the use of said Factory. For sale or rent. TERMS EASY. Inquire of
CHAS. McCAFFERTY, Owner,
or A. O. Furst, Bellefonte, Pa.

☞ Two other water powers adjoining, unimproved, with land sufficient for any manufacturing purpose. 6-8-tf.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

A valuable farm containing 215 acres, situate within one mile of Milesburg, and three miles of Bellefonte, at the junction of the Bald Eagle Valley and Snow Shoe railroads, near the depot, Schools, Churches, Post office, Mills, etc. The lands are FREE from STONE, level, well fenced, and under a good state of cultivation. A valuable vein of

LIME STONE ROCK

is on the farm, and a village is growing up around it, which gives a fair prospect of an increase in value before long. The Philipsburg turnpike runs through it for a distance of ¾ of a mile rendering a large strip on each side available for house lots, from which the entire price of the farm might be realized, lots having sold heretofore for $100 apiece. The farm is well watered, having water in all the fields, good wells at the house and barn with pumps all in good order. There also are 50 acres of good

PINE AND OAK TIMBER.

The land has a southern exposure and is therefore very early. There are two houses on the farm, both facing the turnpike. One containing five rooms on the first floor with Hall and five on the second and back Kitchen, with room over-head. Connected with this house is a good log barn, ice house and other out buildings. On the other side of the road is the other house containing eight rooms with good barn and out buildings. This farm could be divided into two parts, and will be if purchasers so desire, making one containing 130 acres with the large house, and the other containing 36 acres with the small house. Terms easy. Inquire of James L. Sommerville, or R. T. Downing, or at the office of the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN.
38 tf.

ESSEX PIGS. ESSEX PIGS.

I now have a few GRADE PIGS to sell CHEAP. Several good
CHESTER AND GRADE SOWS.
In the future will keep only PURE BLOODS.
A few high grade ROASTERS, 50 to 100 lb.
One or two PURE ESSEX; also, a new PRINDLE STEAMER. Have two, need only one. Order soon if you wish stock pigs.
A. S. TIPTON.
Curtin twp., Sept. 30, 1874. 22-tf

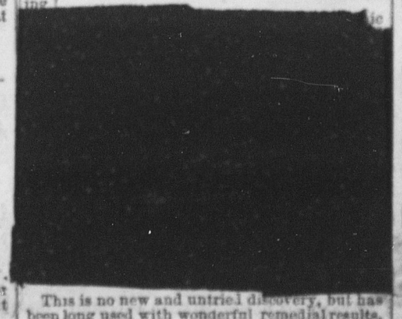
HAVE YOU TRIED

JURUBEBA?

ARE YOU

Weak, Nervous or Debilitated?

Are you so Languid that any exertion requires more of an effort than you feel capable of making?



This is no new and untried discovery, but has been long used with wonderful remedial results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities, "the most powerful tonic and alterative known."

Ask your druggist for it.

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 10-4t

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE!

144 pages, illustrated. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading by both sexes, married or single. About physiology of Reproduction of healthy and beautiful children. Marriage; whom to marry; proper age; marriage impediments; nervous debility; sexual inability; blood impurities, &c.; causes and consequences. Price 50 cents; sent securely sealed. Address

WM. WHITTIER, M. D.,
702 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Dr. Whittier specially treats private diseases and all affections mentioned in his work, with greatest success. Cures guaranteed. Consultation—personally or by letter—confidential and free. Call or write. 7-4-1y

The Christian at Work.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE, EDITOR.

A Choice of Two Beautiful Premiums

A PORTFOLIA of Twelve Gems by Hendschel, each 8½x10¼ in., or the superb Chromo, "The Twins," 22x28 in., after Landseer. Price $3.25, including the postage. No Extras of any kind. WITHOUT PREMIUM, $3 PER ANNUM.

Liberal commissions and exclusive territory to Agents. Special club rates. Samples and circulars free. Send Postal Card at once to
HORATIO C. KING, Publisher.
Box 5105, New York

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING,
(opposite the depot)
J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

Hardware.

F. B. WILSON, THOMAS A. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS

BELLEFONTE, PA.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

ELAINE

AS AN ILLUMINATOR.

WHY IT IS THE SAFEST.

ELAINE will not explode while burning in a lamp, nor in any other way, as it does not contain any of the explosive compounds so frequently met with in the ordinary oil for illuminating. A lamp, filled with ELAINE, if upset or accidently broken, will not explode or burn. There is no position in which you can put a lamp filled with ELAINE, for common use, in which it will explode. As no other illuminator has such advantages of safety, ELAINE IS CERTAINLY THE SAFEST FAMILY ILLUMINATING OIL KNOWN.

[Almost the same price as coal oil.]

All kinds of Builders' Hardware and Carriage Makers' Goods

COMPLETE SADDLER'S STOCK.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES,

guaranteed to be the best and the heaviest casting, largest oven &c.

Cash or short Credit, in no case to exceed three months.

37-tf WILSON & HICKS.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J. & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,
v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)
BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS,
and the trade generally solicited.
BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre co., Pa.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

FELTY'S BUILDING, HIGH ST.,
Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

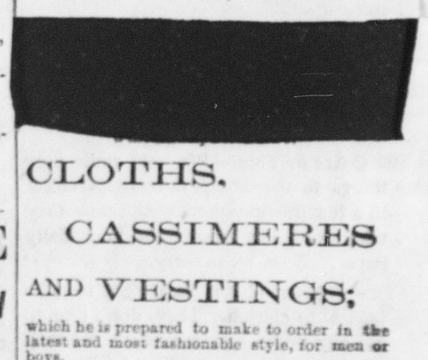
JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.



CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.
BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-29-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

DR. BELLS SPECIFIC REMEDIES have stood the test of thirty years, and are still unequaled for their great efficacy in curing all diseases of the Urino-Genetal system arising from youthful indiscretion or imprudent habits.

YOUTH, MANHOOD, AND OLD AGE are alike benefitted by them, and a cure may confidently be expected in all cases of Nervous Debility and Depression, Gravelly Deposits, Pains and Irritations, Seminal Weakness, Emissions, Discharges, and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, conditions arising from one and the same cause.

These remedies can be used without detection, as they never nauseate the stomach, or interfere with diet, or business pursuits.

Trial boxes, properly secured from observation, will be sent by mail, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR—pamphlet containing full particulars, sent on receipt of stamp. Address,
47-3m JOHN LAMB, P. O. Box 2385, N. York.

FREE SAMPLES to agents. Ladies' Combination Needle Book, with Chromos. Send stamp. DEAN & Co. New Bedford, Mass. 44-4t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 96, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

onstans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets e second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Military men say this has not been a forward March.

——Mr. Samuel Farnes has taken the contract to build the new Lutheran Church at Centre Hall.

——Mr. Robert Ray, the honest milk man who lived on S. H. Yocum, Esq's farm, moved to Altoona, yesterday.

——To any real nice young man wanting a wife, where could he do better than to marry Bessie Turner?

——Centre county was organized in the year 1800, out of parts of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Northumberland and Lycoming.

——Deputy Secretary Linn is a member of an historical society in Harrisburg, and spends his leisure time in solving knotty historical points.

——A. O. Furst, Esq., and Col. Wm. P. Wilson and J. G. Love, Esq., spent last week in Philadelphia, in attending to several cases before the Supreme Court.

——At one of those great spelling matches in Pittsburgh, one evening last week, every body went down on "Ipecacuanha." It usually brings every thing up.

[redacted]

Coals of Fire.—We said some ugly things to the *Gazette & Bulletin* editor in a few previous issues, and now they take revenge by sending us their daily paper. Now, we're sorry.

——After all, it isn't right to take babies to church. They don't like to go; any body can see that. If they liked to go they would not be howling and screaming all the time.

——A correspondent from Curtin township, writes us, that there is an oak tree in his neighborood, in which an old bear with two cubs, several foxes and a litter of skunks, had their winter quarters.

——The paper mill has been idle since the high water tore away the dam, but we are informed by Mr. Batcheller that the manufacture of paper will begin again as soon as the water subsides sufficiently so as to have the dam repaired.

——The glass works are running in full force, turning out a large quantity and an excellent quality of glass daily. Mr. A. G. Curtin, Jr., their agent, has just returned from a tour of the principal western cities, soliciting sales, and from the way orders are coming in, there can be no doubt as to the appreciation of Bellefonte glass in the western market.

——The 'Blind Tom' performance on Wednesday evening, was a good thing. The house was crowded and Tom did justice to his great reputation. The way his managers dress him is shameful. There is not a colored waiter in town who would not blush to be seen in such clothes as Tom displays on the stage. He earns for somebody an average of $600.00 per week, and in all conscience, should be entitled, at least, to a decent suit of clothes.

——Mr. William Jenkins has returned with his family to Bellefonte and entered upon his duties in the new firm of Duncan & Jenkins. Although Mr. Jenkins is yet a young man, he ranks among the best machinists in the state. He has the credit of both planning and building the Milton iron works and the iron works of Valentine & Co., at Williamsport, both of which are pronounced models. We bespeak for the foundry and machine shops of Duncan & Jenkins increased prosperity.

——John A. Woodward, Esq., President of the Agricultural Society, is already busy with the premium list for the county fair next fall. The fact that Mr. Woodward left a lucrative business and all the attractions of city life, purchased and, by his own choice, assumed the management of five hundred acres of land in this county, is rather conclusive as to his natural affinity for agricultural pursuits. With President Woodward's knowledge of scientific farming, and with his enthusiasm and energy, we are assured that the affairs of the society will be well managed and the next fair far in advance of all preceding ones.

Good Friday and Easter Sunday.—These days were observed in this place but perhaps not to the extent and in the manner that they should have been. The one commemorative of the death, the other of the resurrection of the Lord, it would seem but natural that their observance should be general throughout the christian world. Services were held, in this place in some of the churches on Good Friday, but in none of them was there so much preparation made for, or interest taken in these memorial services as in the Catholic church. The audience room of their neat little church was handsomely decorated and in front of the auditorium was a beautiful floral representation of the Garden of Eden.

Although some of our churches paid but little attention to the observance of the day, it is a noticeable fact that the recognition of both occasions, like that of other days consecrated to religious events, is becoming more general and pronounced from year to year. The first is a legal holiday in this State, made so by statutory enactment; the second coming on Sunday is observed by custom and appropriate religious usages.

There are many who are opposed to the observance of holy-days and between these and their defenders have been waged many bitter controversies. This is no business of ours. It matters very little whether dates have been fixed with certainty or not, nor should it make a difference which religious denomination was the first to commemorate the hallowed events, or even if they were typified by heathen ceremonies. The events which they celebrate are only the important part together with their influence and lessons now. As a christian people, all should be interested in christian events and if innocent customs and observances serve to keep alive the memory of those events, it is a duty that they be sustained. In this sense the events commemorated by Good Friday and Easter are the most important that ever transpired in the history of the world. The Incarnation was an essencial pre-requisite and, was ushered in with perhaps the sweetest music that ever fell on mortal ears, and the cadences of that song still float in the air and linger in the imaginations of God's people. The interest in the death of the Savior of Mankind was not less intense, and comprehended a wider circle of sacred characters. Strangely it was an occasion, the description of which makes the most terribly grand tableau that is possible for finite minds to conceive of. The agony, death, the wonderful recognition of the event by sudden darkness in face of the mid-day sun, the quaking earth, the rent vail of the temple; these are some of the issues that gather around that event that baffle the research of the human mind. The object, we comprehend in a measure. He died, the Just for the unjust. A "propitiation for our sins." The Easter day should lead us to a brighter view, and we were sorry to hear on Sunday a sermon from a well known and eloquent divine discussing the duties, qualifications and necessities of a preacher and nothing else. How far it is the business of a sectarian paper to discuss these questions we do not know, but the sermon we had hoped to listen to would perhaps have discussed the resurrection from the dead, the immortal conquering the mortal. The resurrection involves the question of human identity and immortality. Christ's resurrection is typical of the resurrection of others. But he was in the grave three days only and came forth with identically the same body that was laid in the tomb. Will we so arise? Or will we, as Jesus, develop some original and imperishable element? Or will our bodies be new and our identity only consist in our spirits? Or will there be other than spiritual bodies? Discussion we suppose only bemuddles us. In the resurrection is founded on the cheerful thought that our bodied shall not always remain in the cold solitude of the grave, but at some time shall spring forth immortal, beautiful, free from pain and God-like. This is the cheerful thought so well suggested in that old Easter anthem, and we are thankful (in addition to the great reason) that this bright beautiful Sabbath day is freighted with so many inspirations. It comes, too, in the Spring time when dead nature is resurrected and all is new life and sunshine. It reminds us of the great possibilities that lie within us and the wonderful future that is spread out before us. If it be only a custom to observe this day it is not harmful or vicious. It is well occasionally to give exercises to our reflective faculties, especially when the occasion is so inspiring of cheerful thoughts. This has in it the promise that pertains to the Spring time, and it may be made the inspirer of hopes and promises which shall lead us to look beyond death to the eternal beauty of the immortality that awaits us.

40,000 Trout.—Fly rods, bait rods, trout flies, hooks, lines bait boxes, baskets, reels, bands, leaders, gut, brass guides and keepers, hooks to gut, split shot, &c., for fishermen, just received at Green's Drug Store. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

——The banks, schools and a number of business places were closed on Good Friday, and services held in nearly all the churches.

——A son of Col. John Rishel of Penns Valley fractured his arm by allowing a horse to fall on him, on Thursday last.

——Mr. William Allison, who has leased the Potters Mill's Woolen Factory, will have it in operation in a few days. It has been standing idle for the last two years.

——The fire in the Pleasant Gap M. E. Church, last Sunday week, was not so serious as was at first reported, but it will cost a couple hundred dollars to repair the injury.

Resigned.—Wm. P. Mitchel, Esq., has resigned the office of County Surveyor and removed to Lock Haven. We are sorry to lose such an excellent surveyor, citizen and agreeable gentleman.

——Centre County is entitled to one Company in the Fifth Regt. N. G. of Penn. which is being recruited by Col. James F. Milliken. The Regt. will number eleven full companions and its commander proposes to take them to see the Centennial, next year.

——Lounsberry, the deserter who shot Colonel Butler, a provost marshal in Clearfield County, ten and one half years ago, was recently arrested in Lycoming County, and passed through here yesterday in charge of an officer destined for Pittsburgh. Murder will out.

——A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the L., C. & S. C. R. R. Co. will be held at the Penn. R. R. office in Phila., on Tuesday the 30th of March, when it is expected that the recent proposals received will be disposed of and work allotted, says the Centre *Reporter*.

——The meanest man lives in Bellefonte. He was asked, as a favor, to carry two dollars from a subscriber to the editor of a paper. He carried the money around in his pocket for some time and when he paid it over, deducted ten per cent for his services and handed the printer $1.80.

——Says the "Union Worker:" The Presbyterian Church at La Monte has been taking measures to secure the services of Dr. Hamill, for full time, instead of half his time. At the next meeting of Presbytery they expect to raise a salary of sixteen hundred dollars. No doubt it will be for the best interests of both of the Dr's churches, if this measure is carried out.

Leg Broken.—Mr. Nelson Williams, of Lemont, while felling a tree on Monday, of last week, accidentally had his leg broken. The tree, in falling, slipped off the stump, and striking his leg below the knee, crushed it terribly, some of the broken bones projecting through the flesh. He was removed to his home, and under the excellent treatment of J. Y. Dale, is doing well.

Days of Grace.—An act relative to days of grace on negotiable paper, passed both branches of the Legislature, and has been signed by the Governor. It provides, "that days of grace will be allowed upon all bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, or other instruments negotiable by the laws of this Commonwealth, excepting only bills of exchange and drafts drawn at sight, and checks drawn on banks or bankers, whether payable upon presentation or upon some day or time subsequent to the date of issue."

——The season for white-washing and house cleaning is at hand. Few persons know how to calcimine a wall so that it will not miscolor every article of clothing that happens to come in contact with it. The materials are not expensive but skill and judgment are required in their selection. Here is the recipe:

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Stamp Your Checks.—Under the new law of Congress, approved February 8, 1875, and in the decision of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue thereon, all checks, drafts, either at sight or on time; all orders for dividends; all orders or other vouchers for the payment of any sum of money whatever; and all notes drawn upon or payable at any bank, banker or trust company, "are subject to a tax or stamp of two cents." This will oblige parties to stamp their promissory notes given at bank, using a two cent stamp for the purpose. This law of Congress, it is said, was never intended to require all notes at bank to be stamped—only those used in place of checks, where, for instance, a note is due and charged to the maker's account without the use of a check in paying it—but the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue makes the stamping necessary in all cases. The law is likely, we think, to be a very unpopular one. Business people would be glad to be rid of the odious stamp tax altogether.

Construction of the New License Law.—There has been considerable dispute in intelligent circles in regard to the proper construction to be placed upon the "New License Law." Our lawyers have been puzzled, and a legal opinion from a trustworthy source, has not, we believe, been ventured. Having given the subject careful attention, and having consulted the best authorities, we are, at length, enabled to give a plain epitome of the provisions of this somewhat remarkable act of assembly:

Section 1. Repeals the so called "local option law."

Section 2. Provides that licenses for sale of liquors where not otherwise provided for by special law, may be granted by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, at the first or second session in each year, and each license shall be for one year.

Section 3. Provides that all hotels, inns and taverns, shall be classified by mercantile appraiser, as follows: When the income of such hotel, inn or tavern, shall amount to $10,000, the tax shall be $7000; income $8000, tax $6000; income $6000, tax $5000; and so on down in a sliding scale. No saloon, restaurant or eating house, shall have license to sell any fluids except spruce beer, sarsaparilla and glauber.

Section 4. Any sale of spirituous, malt or brewed liquor contrary to the provisions of this law, shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as follows: First offense, $1000, fine and imprisonment for one year; second offense $2000, fine and two years imprisonment, and so on upwards in a sliding scale; and in addition thereto, such offender shall forfeit his bond, be forever disfranchised, and compelled to leave the state inside of ten days. Any drug store keeper or mineral fountain artist who shall sell intoxicating liquors mixed with any essence, castor oils, cough syrup, or other mixtures, shall be liable to same penalties as above.

Section 5. That it shall be the duty of the chief burgess of each and every borough to appoint one policeman for every saloon in his jurisdiction, whose duty it shall be to inspect all spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors that may be exposed to sale, to see that they are above proof, and that each customer treats all round at least once. The saloon keeper shall cause to have exposed to public view a large placard bearing these words, "No back talk from Fighters," and the policeman in charge shall see that it be duly observed, and shall file a bond with the chief burgess for the due performance of this trust. Mayors of cities, and constables of townships, take the place of chief burgess, as above, in their respective jurisdictions.

Section 6. No person or persons, non-residents of this Commonwealth, no hawkers, peddlers, gamblers, or traveling agents, shall engage in vending, trading or contracting in any manner, whatsoever, in intoxicating liquors.

Section 7. No man shall be entitled to license until he shall have filed a bond in the penal sum of $50,000; he shall have twelve bondsmen as follows, to wit: three of which shall be presidents of National banks; six, members of the O. T. U.; two editors of democratic newspapers, and one lawyer, attorney for the applicant for license.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of each and every keeper or proprietor of a tavern, inn, hotel, saloon and eating house, as aforesaid, to be provided with a regularly appointed and skillful smeller, or chemist, whose duty it shall be to inspect the breath of customers as they pass in; and should such customer display a vitiated breath he shall be immediately ejected by the policeman, as aforesaid.

Altoona District.—The conference appointments, for the above district are as follows:

T. M. Reese, Presiding Elder, Bellefonte.
Altoona—First Church—J. Curns.
" Eight avenue—S. C. Swallow, W. J. Owens.
" Third charge—J. W. Leckie.
Hollidaysburg—H. C. Pardoe.
Duncansville—A. W. Decker.
Martinsburg—J. W. Cleaver, R. P. Campbell.
Williamsburg—J. W. Haughawout.
Logan Valley—J. A. Dixon.
Tyrone—R. E. Wilson.
East Tyrone—
Port Matilda—J. Gray.
Milesburg—W. Gwynn.
Howard—R. H. Colburn.
Penn's Valley—G. W. Bouse.
Bellefonte—G. W. Miller.
Half Moon—G. Guyer.
Pine Grove—J. F. Bell, S. W. Dean.
Warrior's Mark—W. M. Memminger.
Birmingham—A. D. McClosky.
Philipsburg—M. L. Smyser.
Grahamton—H. Linn, E. Turner.
Osceola—W. W. Reese, J. B. Ague.
Clearfield—B. F. Stevens.
Woodland—W. H. Dill.
Clearfield Circuit—J. M. Clarke.
Curwensville—J. B. Young.
Lumber City—R. H. Wharton.
New Washington—W. H. Norcross.
Glenn Hope—W. S. Hamlin.
Snow Shoe—J. F. Craig.
Congress Hill—L. S. Crone.
Pleasant Gap—To be supplied.
W. Earnshaw, Chaplain, N. A. D. S., Dayton, Ohio, and member of Warriorsmark Quarterly Conference.
J. R. Hykes and A. J. Cook, Missionaries to China.

——A lad named Linthurst, an ornament in the Philipsburg public school, burned a hole through the school house door with a red-hot poker, and while a little girl of J. T. Meyers' on the other side, was looking through the smoking hole, he thrust the poker into her eye, causing an injury which it is feared will result in the loss of the eye.

——We are now receiving Cayuga Plaster finely ground ready for use, which is guaranteed to be as good a fertilizer as the white or Nova Scotia plaster, which we will sell at $9.50 per ton of 2000 lbs. Shortlidge & Co. 10-tf.

Bear Shot.—From Mr. Miles Zimmerman, of Burnside township, we learn the following particulars of the killing of a large bear: His brother, William Zimmerman, a boy eighteen years of age, while out fox-hunting in the above township, on Monday, March 22, was attracted to a thicket of laurels by the fierce barking of his dogs. Coming closer, he found them in a large windfall; creeping quietly up on the opposite side, he saw a bear sitting under the roots of a fallen tree, fighting off the dogs. Surveying the situation, he concluded that now was his chance for a shot, and a lucky shot he made of it—the ball entering and breaking his neck. After being dressed, bruin weighed two hundred and thirty-nine pounds.

——The three most prominent candidates for the office of County Superintendent, are, Messrs. R. M. Magee, Henry Meyer and W. C. Heinley. They are all good teachers, and in addition to their excellent qualities as instructors, they all possess additional attainments that might be of service in administering the office to which they severally aspire. Mr. Heinley is said to be a good speaker, a fine scholar and a God-fearing man; Mr. Magee possesses the same qualities in an eminent degree, and, in addition thereto, is a well read lawyer, with first-rate executive ability; while Mr. Meyer's friends claim that he is a born teacher, with all the ability, skill and energy necessary to stand at the head of school affairs in this county; that he is a teacher and always intends to make a living by teaching; that he is a one-armed soldier and in every way a competent and deserving man. As for ourselves, we believe any one of them would make a good officer and are not individually particular who carries off the commission. We suppose, however, that the longest pole will knock the persimmons.

The Bellefonte Jail.—Below we publish, by request, that part of the report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities of the State of Pennsylvania, which relates to our county prison. We would remark in advance, that the report don't deluge our excellent Sheriff with compliments; neither do the commissioners who built the jail receive any extraordinary amount of praise; but when we consider that not one of the scores of prisons in the State comes up to the ideal establishment of forcible seclusion, reared in the mind's eye of these humanitarians, we believe we are safe in saying that our jail is about as serviceable, and as well conducted, as the majority of them in the State. However, we publish the report in full as it contains some suggestions that may be valuable:

The Bellefonte Jail is a substantial stone building, located on a commanding eminence on the east side of the borough, some distance in the rear of the court house.

The front is arranged in the ordinary way for the sheriff's office and the accommodation of his family.

In the wing extending eastward is the cell block, which contists of two tiers with ten cells in each. The plan of the prison is defective in several very important particulars, on account of which many difficulties and inconveniences are experienced. The cells have but one door, which is of latticed iron, by which communication from cell to cell on each side of the narrow corridor may be carried on without difficulty. To correct this mistake, and prevent the objectional practice referred to, a board partition has been set in the middle of the corridor, extending from end to end, and upwards to the top of the upper tier of cells, by which light and ventilation are very seriously obstructed.

A system of prison discipline of any kind must not be expected where such glaring defects in the prison plan occur. Verbal communication, even when confined in the cells between male and female could not be prevented, nor is this attempted. The prisoners have the liberty of the corridors, where they mingle in daily association.

A small verticle window is placed in each cell, and a register for the admission of warm air. They have wooden floors. The upper tier is reached by wooden staircase, the balcony being of that material also. Some of the cells are lined with boiler plate iron and wood, in order to render them more secure. A heater is placed in the cellar to supply the requisite heat, but is complained of as being inadequate. A bath room is also provided, but is so inconveniently located as to be useless. The water supply is not always sufficient. Nor is this prison secure; the outside wall having been frequently scaled.

Present number of prisoners, nine, of which four have been tried; one a boy of 14 years, for stealing a gun. Nothing of a correctional character is attempted in this apparently neglected jail. Reading matter, if supplied at all, is to a very limited extent. Long term prisoners are transferred to the penitentiary. The sheriff boards at fifty cents a day. The diet is of the usual prison kind. The appearance of the interior is by no means inviting. The bedding needs more frequent renewal, and the floors and walls more thorough cleansing.

The insane are frequently admitted until a transfer can be affected; vagrants find shelter in it, there being no poor-house in this county, it is under the government of the county commissioners.

Neither the building itself, nor the condition in which it is found, nor the mode in which it is conducted, can be commended as worthy of imitation to others. If it be a fact, as is alleged, that to certain extent county buildings may be referred to as the best evidence of the intelligence and liberality of the people, I hesitate not to say, that this ill contrived and carelessly managed prison would be a very unfair test of what I know of the enlightened liberality of the citizens of Centre county.

I hope I shall be pardoned for suggesting a few improvements.

1. In order to have the requisite light and air, and security against accident by fire, remove the wooden partition by which the corridor already too narrow is obstructed.

2. Substitute an iron staircase for the present one, and a balcony of similar material in order to have the necessary safety from fire.

3. To prevent verbal communication, add another wooden door outside of the iron one to each cell; this will afford the necessary protection against improper communication, and render practical the separation of prisoners to any extent to which you may desire to enforce it, which is everywhere regarded as a matter of cardinal importance.

4. Correct what is wrong about your heater, in order that the dampness, which is so injurious to health and life and to the building may be expelled.

——On last Monday afternoon Howard Street was deluged. There is a little ravine running almost at right angles with the Street and opening into it near the cemetery. The descent from the head of the gulch to Howard, and thence to Allegheny Street, is such as to pass the water along like a telegram. Nearly half way up the gulley, a stone fence is built across it, and during the winter it held a large amount of drifted snow which, as it melted, formed a dam holding back a considerable body of water. The warm sun of Monday melted away the snow dam and the water forced a passage through the fence and came down into Howard Street like an avalanche. Cellars on both sides were soon as full of water as a temperance orator. Provisions went up along that thoroughfare as if a famine impended. The houses on both sides of the Street were ornamented with a continuous line of men, women and children with shovels and hoes, making channels through the snow and ash heaps. Nobody could account for it; none knew wherefore or where from it came; it was like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. However it did not last more than an hour or two and the cellars were nearly all pumped out before night.

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Ministerial.—Rev. M. L. Smyser will leave Bellefonte and go to his new charge at Philipsburg to-day. He bears with him the respect, kind remembrances and good wishes of his entire congregation and the community in general. Rev. G. W. Miller will arrive on Friday, and enter upon his ministerial duties on Sunday next. Reverend Daniel Hartman, that eloquent old temperance war-horse, has, at his own request, been superannuated. Rev. Thomas Barnhart, of Philipsburg, has also withdrawn from the ministry and intends shortly to remove to Iowa. Rev. E. H. Yocum, brother of Major S. H. Yocum of this place, returns to Newberry where he has been stationed for two year past. He is perhaps the most promising young man in the Conference and has a brilliant career of usefulness in store for him.

Caution.—We have for the last three years been sending out Sample Bottles of Boschee's German Syrup for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. We now find other parties advertising Sample Bottles in the same way. All we have seen of these little Sample Bottles contain Ether or Chloroform, intended only to dry up a cough for a day or two. Be careful to call for BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP which contains no Ether, Chloroform or Opium, but the secret of its success is in a German Extract of ciples of Gum Arabic, and Physicians buy our medicines and use it in their practice successfully. Sold by F. P. Green.

6-43-1y-cow.

——Col. H. W. Crotzer editor of the *Centennial* used be our old school teacher in Mifflin Co., and Foote, the *Berichter* editor, used to go to school to him, but in every other particular Crotzer may be considered a very worthy man.

March 30—Orphan's Court Sale. Estate of Jacob Etters, deceased, Benner twp. Five acres ground with buildings, fruit trees, &c.

March 5—James Zimmerman, Boggs township, Horses, cattle, farming implements, etc.

At private sale two valuable farms one mile from Milesburg. Enquire of Edward T. Tuten at this office.

At private sale by Michael Brown, a farm of 388 acres, in Worth Township.

March 25—Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. by Daniel Leyden. Large lot of personal property, consisting of horses, cattle, farming tools, household furniture, etc.

March 27.—Orphan's Court sale. Real Estate in Taylor twp. Late property of Thomas Woodle, deceased, containing 60 acres. Jeremiah Sharrer, administrator.

April 3—Commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of William B. Miles, in the borough of Milesburg, horse, wagon, sleigh, harness, pigs, and a lot of household furniture.

MARRIED

On 16th inst., Mr. J. B. Rockey to Miss Henrietta Bowersocks, both of Centre Co., Pa.

DIED.

On March 1st, 1875, at Lock Haven, Emma May, daughter of A. C., and E. J. Geary, aged 7 years, 11 months and 21 days.

In Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, on the 8th inst., Bessie, infant daughter of Frank P. and Mollie Furey, aged 11 months and 8 days.